The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,155 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	S. Bason	18th Nov.
—SUEAT	3112	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	8 0	I. Reeves	9th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	W. J. Webber	16th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd „
L. MALWA	2959	00	G. W. Atkinson	30th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th Nov.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd „

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th „	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 5th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	„
PEKOE DUST	„ 10	„
SOUCHONG	„ 6	„
CONGOU	„ 4	„

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisi[illegible] under the supervision of an English *Chef* is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Fo[illegible]erms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay ARABS the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some GRAM and GRASS MACHINES and Best Real MOCHA COFFEE.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

"A nice Bareilly CART and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman."

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press;

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th November 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 21st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMS AND BACON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are now receiving their regular 'Xmas consignment of Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb. 15 as.

Wiltshire Bacon Flitches, in Canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb. 13 as.,
or cwt. 14 as. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

Weighing about 14 lbs. each.
per lb. Re. 1-4.

Gorgonzola, per lb. Re. 1-4. Gruyere, per lb. 14 as.
Dutch Edams, per lb. 12 as. Double Gloucester, per lb. 13 as.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

Fine Spanish Fruit..... per lb. Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NUTS! NUTS!! NUTS!!!

Kentish Cob Nuts .....per lb. As. 15
Brazil Nuts.....per lb. As. 10
Barcelona Nuts .....per lb. As. 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DELICACIES FOR THE SEASON.

THE following BELGRAVIAN SPECIALITIES can be confidently recommended as the most appetising Novelties yet introduced :—

BREAKFAST BEEF, per tin Re. 1-8.
SAVOURY TONGUES, per tin Re. 1-14.
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES, per tin Re. 1-2.
GAME PIE TRUFFLED, per tin Rs. 2-4.
GRAM PIES, per tin Rs. 2-4.
BELGRAVIAN PATES, per tin As. 14.
GLENCAIRN CAMP PIES, per tin Re. 1-4.
MORTADELLA SAUSAGES, As. 14.
ROAST TURKEY, per tin Re. 1-4.
OLIVES FARCIES, per bottle As. 14.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS.
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
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Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
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SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 10	8
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13	0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 12	0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11	0
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS'——————WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. | Regent House, SIMLA.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„	9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„	9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„	9 8
Terra Cotta, the now colour do. do.	„	9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„	9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„	16 8
Drab Shell do.	„	12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„	4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„	3 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„	4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ...from	„	5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adurable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. | POONA, 1, East Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS'
"PYRODENE,"
FIRE PROOF PAINT AND
FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.
Agent in Calcutta. A 1, M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,
FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER, GUILLET ET CIE.,
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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, andmany others.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 3[illegible], High Holborn, London, W.C.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs.	50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„	65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„	70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½	per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼	„

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ahkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Pilot Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price
Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. ARABIA	3514	450	Capt. Laird...	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3557	480	Capt. J. Russell ..	17th Dec.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 16, 1887. Agents.

THE Public is hereby informed that, by order of the Committee of the Parish of Margao, Goa, personal biddings for the work of PAVING the FLOOR of the CHURCH of this village with Marble Slabs will be received on the 20th and 27th inst. and on the 4th proximo, on which latter date the biddings will be closed. The work is roughly estimated at Rs. 6,635. Bidders for the same should appear at the above Church-yard with competent security on the aforesaid dates at 10 o'clock a.m. The estimate and other conditions are open for public inspection at the Committee's Room, daily from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.
CAETANO FRANCISCO FALLEIRO,
Margao, 14th November, 1887.

HARLEY'S

FEVER AND AGUE DROPS,
A very powerful remedy for
FEVER AND AGUE.

One of the best Remedies ever produced for Fever and Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement, caused by Malaria, such as Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, &c.
Relieving without trouble the strongest attacks in the course of a few hours, and giving strength and tone to the system suffering from debility caused by the complaint.
A dose taken occasionally will ward off any attack.
Price 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,

The great Brain and Nerve Tonic and Reviver.
For Nervous Exhaustion.
One of the most wonderful medicines of the age.
A sure cure for Debility.
Price 10s. 6d.
or Rs. 6-8.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.

An unfailing cure for Weakness in old and debilitated subjects of either sex.
Prompt, safe and sure.
Price 12s. 6d.
or Rs. 7-8

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY.

A certain and sure cure for Piles in their worst form, and an invaluable preparation for Scalds, Burns, and Cutaneous Diseases.
Price 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

A positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, hereditary or otherwise, Affections of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys,
Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., &c.
Price 4s. 6d.
or Rs. 3.
FROM THE SOLE AGENTS :
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888.

POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
Price List sent Post free on application.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARDS ! CARDS ! !
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR USUAL FINE SELECTION OF CARDS.
BE SURE YOU CALL AND SEE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
The Basel Mission Cards are also on hand.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1888.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1888, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the Supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their Supplies through our Poona Branch.
Please note that our Rates are lower than those of any other Firm in India. Kindly compare List before sending Subscriptions elsewhere.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
AN ILLUSTRATION OF
A SKETCH OF
A SERMON FROM THE PHOONGYE
IN BURMAH.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—MEETINGS of the Corporation, a quorum, will be held here THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 17th instant :—(1) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL, at 3 p.m. and (2) ADJOURNED THIRD QUARTERLY, at 3 p.m.
By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, November 16, 1887.

ANY persons having claims against the Estate of the late Lieut.-Colonel ALEXANDER REGINALD SETON, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Western Defences are requested to prefer the same to Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay, within one month of this date, after which no claim will be entertained.
Persons indebted to the same Estate will be good enough to pay the amount due to the same firm.
A. ROCHFORT, Major, R. A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1887.

HURJIMUL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED NEW JEWELLERY in Gold, Gem, Silver Enamel; also Rugs, Carpets, Dhurries, a fine and select collection of Tiger and Cheetah Skins, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c. &c.
Inspection solicited, Stock carefully selected for the approaching Xmas Season.
Price lists fee by Post.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR DAMODAR MADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.
THAKAR GORDHUNDAS DAMODARDAS, one of the Executors named in the will.....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJEE
The 14th day of November 1887.
Mr. KHANDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice published in the *Bombay Gazette* and *Jame Jamshed* of the 14th instant under the signature of Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY as Attorneys for BURJORJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA, giving notice to the public and alleging that I the Undersigned am negotiating for the sale of the Family House situate at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, the public are hereby informed that the statement contained in the said notices are wholly untrue and without foundation, and that such statements are made by the said Burjorjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla with intent to harass and annoy me and to degrade me in the eyes of the public.
I wish it to be made public that I have no intention whatever of selling the said house, and that on the contrary I am with my own monies and with the knowledge and consent of my mother HIRABAI and of my brother the said Burjorjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla at the present time effecting substantial repairs to the said Family House.
—Dated this 16th day of November 1887.
FRAMJEE CURSETJEE MAZAGONWALLA.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on Saturday, 12th idem viz
That it being desirable to increase the business of the Company and to that end to extend the Company's Mill Buildings, Machinery and Appurtenances, the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees ten lakhs (10,00,000) by the issue of two thousand and four hundred (2,400) new shares of rupees two hundred and fifty (250) each, and that clause 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered accordingly.
That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue sixteen hundred (1600) of such new Shares at par value to those who shall be the Registered Shareholders of the Company on the date of the issue of such new Shares, offering one new Share for every one of the existing Shares; and that in the event of any such Share or Shares being not taken up, the same shall be disposed of and allotted to such person or persons, at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Directors may think proper.
That the disposal of the remaining eight hundred 800) Shares of the new issue be left to the discretion of the Directors, who are hereby authorized to deal with them in such manner and on such terms and conditions and at such time or times as they may think proper.
That the amount of calls on such new shares shall be declared payable at such times and in such manner as the Directors may think fit, and that the Dividends payable thereon shall be proportionate to the amount for the time being called up and the time that shall have elapsed since payment.
By order of the Board
HORMUSJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November 1887.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS BY-LAWS.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 270 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, that the Undersigned intends, after the expiration of one month from the publication hereof, to apply to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to confirm certain new By-laws made by him with the sanction of the Town Council, pursuant to Section 267 of the same Acts, in supersession of Section B. (Private Water Service), Chapter II., of the existing By-laws.
Sanction will at the same time be asked to the alteration of the distinguishing number of the By-law under Section C of Chapter II., of the existing By-laws from "23" to "13".
And to the repeal of the said existing By-laws under Section B, aforesaid, as from the date when such new By-laws shall come into operation.
Any person desiring to object to any such new By-law or to the alteration or repeal as aforesaid of the existing By-laws on giving to the Acting Municipal Commissioner notice of the nature of his objections, ten days before the hearing of the application for the allowance thereof, may, by himself or his counsel, attorney, or agent, be heard thereon, but not so as to allow more than one objecting party to be heard on the same matter of objection.
A printed copy of the above new By-laws is kept for inspection at the Municipal Office, and all persons may at all reasonable times inspect such copy without fee or reward, and the Acting Municipal Commissioner will furnish any person who applies for the same with a copy thereof on payment of one rupee.
F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th Nov. 1887, Municipal Comsr's. Office.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER G. TREACHER, son of the late John Treacher, Esq., for many years a resident in Bombay, WILL FROM TO-DAY HOLD OUR AUTHORITY TO SIGN for and generally to REPRESENT us in Bombay in place of Mr. Thomas Wilson, whose Power of Attorney is cancelled and whose enragement with us as Manager of our Bombay business has been completed by reason of effluxion of time.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.
London, Oct. 28, 1887.

BISCUIT. BISCUIT.

DESSERT.	BUTTOLIVER.
OATEN.	TOAST.
MARIE.	RASPBERRY WAFER.
MACAROONS.	CHOCOLATE WAFER.
ATLANTIC.	CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.
SEA FOAM WAFER.	ENTIRE WHEATEN.
RICHMOND.	COCOAMIR.

50 OTHER VARIETIES.

BOLTON & CO.

"BURMA. 1885-7."
MINIATURE MEDALS
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN IN BURMA
ARE NOW READY.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED.
OLD WAR MEDALS,
MINIATURE MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
REGIMENTAL PRIZE AND PRESENTATION PLATE.

E. & E. EMANUEL,
DEALERS IN WORKS OF ART, SILVERSMITHS
JEWELLERS, AND MEDALLISTS,
3, THE HARD, PORTSEA.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"EMANUEL, HARD, PORTSEA."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick.....	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo.....	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo.....	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick ...	5 0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size (as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

FOR SALE, owner going home, BAY ARAB HORSE 14·2, 6 years old, sound, quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 400. Set of HARNESS, Rs. 30. SADDLE complete, Rs. 30. Strong light VICTORIA, Rs. 550. Also A. D. M. C. F. GUN with two sets of barrels, one set rifled and one set smooth-bore (with one barrel choke bore) Rs. 450. Both the above can be seen and tried on application. Apply "A. B. X.," care of this paper.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE to HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, and other CONSUMERS of TEAK TIMBER.
From this date The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will sell direct to consumers of Teak Timber at the Rates and on the Office Terms hitherto allowed only to Dealers.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,
B. B. T. Corporation, Limited.
Bombay, 16th November, 1887.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY.
WANTED.
A FEW OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS experienced in Railway work. Applicants should forward Copies of Certificates (which will not be returned) and state Salary required to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN CHARGE,
Junagadh Railway,
Junagadh, Kathiawar.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To consider the future management of the Company, and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co, whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.
2. To pass special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES AND TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of HOOPS, GUNNIES and TWINE, at any, or all of the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton Season. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, up to 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th November, after which hour no Tenders will be received.
The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.
By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p. A. SABAPATHY MOODELLIAR. & Co.,
S. MOLADINA.
Secretaries & Agents,
The Harvey & Sabapathy Company, Ld.,
Bombay, 14th November 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
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HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4·8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "
F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* quite met my Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000
LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rate to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face...	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting.....	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat.....	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus.....	Rs. 15
Acorn.....	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

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CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy these enjoy there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly immediate power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Confirmation Service at the Cathedral at 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Serapis, from Portsmouth; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; and Sumatra (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bedouin (s), for Port Said; Iran (s), Liverpool and Marseilles; Dunbar (s), Chittagong; and I. M. S. Canning and Tennasserim, Rangoon.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 5 p.m. to-day.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation in the Cathedral, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, for the Indo-British Institution.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—It is announced that a lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Henry Whitehead, M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, specially addressed to educated natives, on Revelation, in the Indo-British Institution, on Saturday, at 5 p.m. The Bishop of Bombay will take the chair.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution, during the month of October 1887, was 886 consisting of 445 males, 167 females and 274 children, out of which 609 were Hindoos, 216 Parsees, 53 Musulmans and 8 other castes; the daily average being 34·07.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Sadassew Balkrishna a Government pensioner, living in Shantaram Narayen's chawl at Moogbnat, reported that his room was broken into on Sunday last, while he was at Poona, and property consisting of three currency notes for Rs. 100 each, a silver plate and a red silk sarree, of the collective value of Rs. 550, were stolen therefrom.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Heeri woman, aged 35 years. Deceased had recently lost her husband who left her unprovided for. She took this to heart, and on Monday night she was found lying in her house at Cammateepoora 8th Street in a state of inconsciousness, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was taken to the hospital, where she died on Tuesday. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates who present themselves at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University this year, which commences on Monday next, is 3,067 distributed as follows:—1,577 in Bombay; 536 in Poona; 465 in Ahmedabad; 379 in Belgaum; and 110 in Karachi. Among these candidates are 33 girls, 32 of whom are Christians, and 1 Parsee, distributed as follows:—22 in Bombay; 8 in Poona; 1 in Ahmedabad; and 2 in Karachi.

A PUBLIC GARDEN IN GUNBOW STREET.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has made an offer to the Municipality to defray the cost of making a small garden on a plot of vacant land at the western entrance of Gunbow Street in the Fort. The land with the houses standing thereon was purchased by the Municipality for the improvement of the street, which has been made leaving the vacant plot in question available for other purposes. The offer, if accepted, will prove a great boon to the residents of the locality.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Edaljee Framjee, a Parsee, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with having in his possession a silver railway watch, which was reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The man was arrested by a sepoy while he was attempting to sell the watch. Mr. Ryan remanded the case, as Inspector George stated that a European named Powell had reported the loss of a silver watch, and it was desirous that further inquiries should be made to ascertain if the one before the Court was the property of that gentleman.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Harman Laljee, aged 45 years. Deceased was a Marwaree and had his place of business at Andheri. On Sunday last he returned to Andheri by the Ahmedabad mail train from Marwar. On endeavouring to alight whilst the train was in motion he missed his footing and fell between the platform and the train, whereby he sustained a fracture to his left leg and other injuries to his person. He was removed to hospital, where he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

APPEAL FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Birdwood heard an appeal from a decision of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate by which he dismissed a charge of assault brought by Rahimim Solomon, audit clerk in the Bombay Municipality, against one Shalome Joseph, and awarded defendant Rupees 15 as compensation for the charge being brought against him. The complainant had obtained an order from the Vacation Judges that the record should be sent for; and the matter now came on for hearing. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Rougvton, appeared for Rahimim Solomon; and as the result the learned Judges ordered that notice should be given to the defendant, Shalome Joseph, to appear and show cause why his acquittal should not be set aside.

STEALING A GOAT.—Baboo Mea and another Mahomedan were placed before Mr. Ryan on this charge. The owner of the goat had let it loose in the Esplanade to graze, and from there the first accused had taken the animal away. As he was trying to sell it he met the other accused and together they went to Byculla, where Baboo Mea found a purchaser in a Mogul. As, however, the latter required some one to stand surety for the accused's position, he (the accused) treated an old Mahomedan with some liquor to do so, and the Mogul accepting this assurance bought the goat for Rs. 8. The owner of the goat reported his loss to the police who recovered it for him. The first accused pleading guilty to the charge and admitting a previous conviction of fifteen months was sentenced to a term of six months' and his companion to one month's hard labour.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Inspector MacCubbin yesterday charged Salvadore Fernandez and eighteen other Goanese, described as cooks and tailors, before Mr. Ryan, with gambling with cards and money. The Inspector had received information on the 14th that the accused and others used to congregate in a house in Dhobie Talao and gamble there till the small hours of the morning. He repaired to the house at about 1 a. m. yesterday morning, in company of another European police officer, and arrested the nineteen prisoners as they were gaming. As soon as the door was broken open they attempted to escape through other doors and windows, but were stopped. The men in defence stated that they had congregated in the house to pay the landlord, and as they were together they played for small stakes. Mr. Ryan fined them Rs. 5 each.—Two Mahomedans were charged with a similar offence and fined Rs. 2 each. In this case they avowed that the day was a big day of theirs and they played to keep it up.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONCERT AT COLABA.—A concert in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel building fund was held on Monday evening in the chapel at Colaba and was a splendid success. The programme was a choice one, and containing as it did, the name of Mr. Lamb, the well-known bass singer, it attracted a very large audience. Another additional attraction was the name of Mrs. Clutterbuck, the minister's wife, who has recently arrived from England, and whose reputation as a pianist had evidently preceded her. Her pianoforte solo "Amalia" was exceedingly well executed and quite merited the hearty applause it received. Pianoforte solos by Miss Murray and Miss Allan were also much appreciated. Mr. T. Stevenson, who is winning for himself quite a reputation as a reciter, fairly convulsed the audience with laughter by his comic recitations. Miss Murray rendered her song "Carissima" very creditably. But the cream of the evening's entertainment was undoubtedly Mr. Lamb's fine bass voice which was heard to advantage in the songs "The Stormfiend" and "The Boatswain's Story." He was encored to the echo and kindly responded by singing "England's Glory" and "Jack and I." Mr. J. H. Davey, as secretary for concerts in connexion with the society, deserves credit for the manner in which he arranged for this concert, though unfortunately he himself was prevented from taking part in it.

A ZOROASTRIAN ABDUCTION CASE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Rustom Byram, an Irani Parsee, was brought up on remand and charged at the instance of another Irani Parsee, named Sorab Ardaser, with enticing away his wife, Sheerin, some time in the month of July last. It appeared that the accused and the woman Sheerin left Bombay together and went to Calcutta, where they obtained employment as domestic servants to Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee. The accused on arrival at Calcutta left Sheerin at the Railway station. Four days later he took her to Mr. Manockjee and represented to him that she was his wife. Evidence of the Bombay witnesses having been taken a commission was issued to the Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta for the evidence of Mr. Manockjee Rustamjee and the answer received from him proved that the accused had represented to him that Sheerin was his wife and that they had remained at his house together as man and wife. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused had brought shame upon himself as well as upon other Irani Zoroastrians by his disgraceful conduct. This was the first case of immorality brought to his Worship's notice, a fact which spoke well for the character of Irani men and women. He trusted that the punishment which he would inflict upon the accused would be a warning to others. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SOLICITOR IN DIFFICULTIES.—Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. R. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, the case of Hunsa Kulla and others *vs.* Charles P. Melvin was called on for hearing. The first plaintiff appeared in person. The defendant did not appear. It transpired that on the 30th August 1886 the plaintiffs, who are a firm of Marwaree money-lenders, had obtained a decree against the defendant, who is a solicitor of the High Court, from Mr. E. Hart, the then Chief Judge of the Court, for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 71-13, being the amount of money lent and advanced at the request of the defendant, together with Court costs. The amount was ordered to be paid within eight days. Since the passing of the decree, the defendant paid Rs. 32-2-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,039-10-6, which still remained unsatisfied. On the 17th September last the execution plaintiffs took out a notice calling on the defendant to show cause why execution should not be issued for the amount of the judgment. Yesterday when the matter came on for hearing his Honour made the order absolute.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A Maratha woman of Wai, in the Sattara District, in consequence of some difference with her husband, tied her child to her waist and jumped into a well, and both were drowned. —*Deccan Herald.*

SUICIDE.—A servant, attached to the Darbar at Dhar, finding himself unable to give an account of the State monies in his charge, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well.

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE RAINS.—Excessive rain fell in the Khandesh districts during the last week, considerably damaging the kharif crops. The walls of many houses fell, a boy was struck by light ning and the corpse of a woman was washed ashore in the river Panjra. At Baodham, in Satara, a boy was carried away by the current of a stream, which he was crossing.

DACOITY ON A POLICE OUTPOST.—This case, which the accused Rama Muria, Dagdu Nirmalla, [illegible]groo, Laxia Chingia, Gunia Dattia, and Dagu Yendu Kolis, were charged under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code with the offence of dacoity, was resumed on Tuesday, at the Poona Sessions, before Mr. Crowe, when the evidence of one Yessoo bin Govindjee, a witness for the defence, was recorded. He stated that he had seen the arms, &c., before the Court; that they were found hidden in a crevice among the rocks in the jungles of Kondwal, and that the spot in which they had laid concealed had been pointed out by accused No. 2, Dagdia Nirmalla. The Judge having then summed up the jury found all the prisoners in the dock were guilty of the offence of dacoity, under section 395, of the Indian Penal Code. The Judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury, sentenced accused Nos. 1, 2 and 6 to be transported for a term of 10 years, and accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 7 to undergo each four years' rigorous imprisonment. After the sentence was pronounced accused Nos. 1 and 2, Rama Muria and Dugdu, directed that the ornaments found on them might be made over to their wives. Rama Muria further said he preferred being blown from the cannon's mouth to being sent to the *Kala Pani*; accused Gunia Dattia said he had rather not suffer transportation. He would undergo whatever other punishment the Saheb would inflict on him in this part of the country. As the accused was adequately punished on the chief counts of the indictment Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra asked permission of the Court to withdraw the other charges against them. This permission was granted.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Confirmation, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

The following is the progress report for October:—

1. The blasting fleet were employed on the southern tee of the main dam from the 5th to 21st and for the remainder of the month in the channel. During these periods 16,470 cubic feet of stone were removed from the dam and 2,445 cubic feet of rock from the channel.

2. The masonry of the walls, &c., was in progress for a length of 8,869 feet, of which 8,398 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 8,174 lineal feet was in progress at heights above datum, varying from 80·25 to 91·00 or coping level, and to this level 6,953 feet of wall has been completed. The side walls of the harbour entrance have been brought up to an average level of 76·00 on both sides. This work generally has made good progress. 778 brass were built during the month, making a total of 51,466 brass since the beginning of the work.

3. The foundations for the hydraulic engine-house were completed and those for the walls were well forward. The granite for the engine-bed arrived in the s.s. Victoria on the 22nd. The work of setting curbs for back rails, pipe trench and hydrant pits is nearly completed.

4. Fifty-nine cast-iron face and twelve corner bollards have been fixed.

5. The concrete arcling for pipe tunnel was continued and 607 lineal feet completed, making a total of 6,007 lineal feet.

6. 143 tons of the caisson has been completed, and the work of fixing the timber keel and stems is being pushed forward preparatory to lowering the caisson into its groove.

7. The sheds on the north quay and jetties have made good progress; 590 columns have been erected since the commencement. The first portion of the iron roofing was delivered towards the end of the month, and the erecting of the trusses was commenced.

8. At the end of the month the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	90 Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	5,900 C. ft.
Front and back [illegible] coping, dressed	2,280 „
Inverts and Ashlar	5,000 „
Rail and pipe trench curbs	2,872 „
Granite, dressed	1,581 „
Sand	4,000 „
Lime	25,000 „
Portland cement	10 Tons.
Cast-iron bollards	8 „

9. The number of wagons filled during the 25 working days of the month amounted to 6,727, being a daily average of 269, the greatest number taken out in one day being 324. The rainfall amounted to 3·18 inches for the month.

10. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 11,585 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 377,103 brass.

12. The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries for Messrs. Kirby & Co. was 2,563, the greatest number in one day (27th) being 2,788.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonilal Sakulchund vs Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

525-86—Tyabji and D—Emusabai and others vs. Heyrabai—Chalk W and S.—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukharam Gungaram Udar and another vs. Tulsibai and another—M H Khan.

277-86—Macfarlane, E and H—M B Alvares and others. P G Abreo—Nanu and H.

253-87—Nanu and H—Chunda Ramji vs. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit and others—Ardesir, H and D.

346-87—Ardesir and H and D—Gosman Jamal and another vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

310-87—Tobin and R—Ismail bin Pathan Haji Abdeolrahiman, &c., vs. Bai Rehmabai and others.—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

248-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Kutchra and others vs. Dharamsi Kara and another—Little, S, F and N.

323-87—Jefferson B and D—Cowasji Ruttanji Limbowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limbowalla and others.—Chalk, W and S.

136-87—T A Bland—For pauper—C G Begglie vs. W Begglie and another.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Fakir Valad Shaik Saheb Fakir etc vs. Shaik Abdool Gaffoor etc—Bomonji and H.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AFFAIRS OF BHOWNUGGUR.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* says:—Maharaja Takhsainghji of Bhownagar has, it appears from the last Durbar *Gazette* of the State, resolved to introduce certain reforms in his kingdom, with a laudable desire to better the condition of his subjects. The days have gone by, when an Oriental prince considered it the business of his life to doze away his years, under the influence of opium, within the precincts of the zenana. But under the changed order of things, we find many of our enlightened young princes attending personally to the affairs of their States. We are glad to see that the Maharaja of Bhownuggur has taken the reins of his Government in his own hands, and that he has been personally hearing the complaints of his subjects. But we respectfully throw out the suggestion to his Highness that, in his very praiseworthy zeal for reform, he should guard against doing anything that might tend to diminish the authority of his principal officials, otherwise the noble object with which he has set to work might be frustrated. After detailing the reforms introduced by his Highness, the writer concludes the article with the following advice:—It may be the case that those of the high officers of the State who had hitherto been unaccustomed to any interference on the part of their master, now consider that their authority has been reduced by the desire of his Highness to attend more to the practical concerns of his kingdom. But our advice to them is that rather than try to thwart the purpose of a man, full of zeal to do certain things, and thus impel him to pursue his course with all the greater impetuosity, they should second him in his efforts and express their appreciation of any good that he may do. By doing so his zeal would cool down in the natural course of time. If they were to assist their master and in seeing and knowing all that he wishes; matters would naturally come to a satisfactory issue.

THE DEFECTS OF BOMBAY THEATRES.

The *Rast Goftar* says that the *Bombay Gazette* has done well in sending its representative to inspect the theatres in Bombay. The long account which has been published ought to open the eyes of the authorities to the defects of these houses of entertainment. We are grieved to find that there is not a single theatre in this city which can afford complete satisfaction in regard to its structure, and to the precautions taken there for the safety of human lives. The ugly fact is revealed to us that most of them would prove so many death-traps in the event of a fire or a panic. It is the duty of the authorities to compel the introduction of the necessary reforms in our play houses.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S DEPARTURE.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Professor Wordsworth left last week for England, and it was very ungrateful on the part of certain natives that he should have been allowed to go away without any recognition of his services. We see the reason of this indifference in the part which the great professor latterly took in regard to questions of the social reforms of the Hindoos. As long as Mr. Wordsworth had confined himself to an advocacy of the political advancement of the natives, the circle of educated Brahmins was ready to extol his merits. Our ever increasing multitude of lawyers and others would talk glibly about political rights. But where the question of social reform is concerned, where they have to act rather than talk, they have proved themselves to be very backward in their duty. For their moral cowardice they had to hear a good deal from Mr. Wordsworth, and, therefore, it is that the once popular name of this patriotic teacher is now regarded with cold indifference.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is sorry not to find the name of Mr. Naylor among the officials whose names have been given by the *Bombay Gazette* as the persons from whom one would be selected by Government to fill the vacancy in the High Court caused by the elevation of Mr. West. If Mr. Naylor were appointed a Judge of the High Court, he will only have received the reward of his valuable services as Legal Remembrancer.

BENGAL.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Waterloo Street, Calcutta, was a scene of usual excitment on Saturday night. It appears that Mr. Collins, a horse dealer, accompanied by his breaksman, was driving his doggcart along that road at 6 p.m., and just as he approached the Adelphi Hotel, his horse shied at the whipping of a hackney carriage, which was coming from the opposite direction, and taking a swerve, went over the footpath, colliding with one of the hotel windows, which was entirely smashed. The cart capsized, and the horse with the broken shaft ran into the hackney carriage stabling opposite, coming in contact with a horse which was seriously injured. Mr. Collins appeared to have had a miraculous escape, as he was thrown out bodily Beyond a shaking no injury seemed to have been caused either to him or his breaksman. The occurrence is purely accidental, no negligence being attributed to the driver of the hackney carriage.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.—We believe the Government of India has enquired whether the High Court of Madras would undertake the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and that the Judges replied that they would have no objection to do so, provided a sixth judge were appointed to the Bench of that Court. The Government of India, it is reported, are disposed to sanction the measure. We trust the news will prove true. In that event a District Judge will, besides, be probably appointed by the Madras High Court in Bangalore, and final appeals from his Court will go before their Lordships at Madras. The Bangalore Advocates, of course, disapprove of the measure, as only Vakils and Barristers are allowed to practise in the Madras High Court.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

RAILWAY TRAVELLING ON THE SOUTH-INDIAN.—In September last a native purchased four third class tickets from Vadamadura to Tinnevelly on the South Indian Railway, for himself and three of his sisters who accompanied him. After securing seats for two of his sisters in the train, he, with the one left, went searching for seats in another carriage, but, failing to secure any was left behind at Vadamadura. Meanwhile, the two unfortunate girls, not knowing what had taken place, went on [illegible] where they were [illegible] far as Tiruparungandram, [illegible] detained and prosecuted for attempting to defraud the Company by travelling without tickets. At the magisterial inquiry, the facts of the case having been elicited, the prisoners were discharged. The District Magistrate of Madura has now brought the case to the notice of Government in view to the matter being inquired into, as the poor unfortunate women who were detained in a strange place and subjected to such disgrace might have been spared all this if the railway authorities at Nidamangalam did not neglect to use the wire, and other means at their command, by which they could have satisfied themselves beyond all doubt that tickets had been purchased and no attempt at cheating was made. In doing so, the District Magistrate urges that the Railway subordinates responsible should be summarily dealt with, and that the Police should be empowered, in cases of this description, to prosecute the parties concerned for preferring such false and vexatious charges. The matter is under enquiry.—*Times.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr S S Thorburn, BCS.	Col T N Baker, BSC.
Mr S Anderson, BCS.	Sg-Maj P R Martin, MD
Mr W Clarke, B.	M.
Mr C W Coard, B.	Mr J H E Hart, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E J Kitts, BCS, 3 mo; this does not cancel leave previously given to return.	Mr L R Roberts, B, to Sept. 1, 1888.
Mr T E Coxhead, BCS, 6 mo.	Sahibzada Wazid-ud-din, B, 3 days.
Mr H T Geohegan, B, 6 mo.	Maj J C P Neville, BSC, 2 mo.
Mr C H De Mello, B, 3 mo.	Col E H Thomas, MSC, 1 mo.
	Maj H M Dale, M Inf, 6 mo.
	Mr G Druitt, Bo CS, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R Cornish, BCS,	Lt G F Chenevix-Trench,
Mr R Sadler, B.	Bo SC.
Mr A R Colquhoun, B.	Lieut C le G Justice BSC.
Mr J L Pigot, B.	Lieut A Hamilton, BSC.
Mr E S Byrne, B	Surg-Major J J Monteath,
Mr F A Patten, B.	MD, B.
Sahibzada Wazid-ud-din, B.	Conductor T Hindle, B.
Maj the Hon M G Talbot, RB, Eng.	Mr J Harman, M.
Capt F T M Spratt, RB Eng.	Mr C D J Carmichael, M
	Col J W Swifte, MSC.
	Col F S FitzPatrick, MSC.
Capt H M Briscoe, BSC.	Mr W A East, Bo CS.
Lt-Col F H Jackson, Bo Inf.	Mr F A Dashwood, Bo.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair exceedingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," and by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

THE MADRAS SOCIAL SCANDAL.

THE hearing of the sensational case in which Mr. Henry Thomas Ross, a member of the Madras Civil Service, and Registrar of the High Court on its Appellate Side, but now on privilege leave, was charged by Mr. Henry Rhodes Morgan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Calicut Circle, with adultery, commenced on Monday morning, as intimated in our telegraphic columns on Tuesday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, assisted by a special jury in the Second Sessions Court (the Ordinary Appellate Court). The Court was crowded. Mr. Ross was provided with a seat beside his counsel.

The Acting Crown Prosecutor in opening the case said:—The defendant was charged with having committed adultery with Mrs. Morgan, the wife of the Deputy Conservator of Forests on the Malabar coast. Mr. Shaw, having read the Section in the Code relating to the offence, said that the first question for the jury to consider was whether the lady with whom the defendant was alleged to have committed the acts charged, was the wife of the Mr. Morgan, and, if so, whether the defendant knew or had reason to believe that she was the wife of Mr. Morgan. The question was a very simple one in itself and was one which the jury would have no difficulty in deciding, after they had heard the evidence that would be given. As to the knowledge of the defendant the jury would have no difficulty in finding that Mr. Ross knew her to be the wife of Mr. Morgan. As to the material question of the case, that would depend mainly on the evidence of the lady herself. The story as told by the prosecution was this. Towards the end of 1884, the defendant was on special duty at Calicut. Mrs. Morgan also lived in Calicut at that time, her husband being away in the Wynaad on duty. After his arrival in Calicut, defendant called on Mrs. Morgan, and subsequently went again to her house. He also met her at the houses of mutual friends, Mr. Morgan being away from home from the first visit of the defendant till the following February. The defendant met her at dinners, and they went out for drives together. The first occurrence was said to have taken place about the third week of January. The evidence on that point was that Mrs. Morgan and Mr. Ross dined at Mrs. Hole's house. After dinner defendant suggested to Mrs. Morgan that he should drive her home, to which she consented. On the way defendant talked to her of love and admiration, and attempted to kiss her. On arriving at her house, Mrs. Morgan and the defendant both got out, and went into the house, and defendant had some refreshment. As he was leaving he asked Mrs. Morgan to walk with him for a part of the way, he having sent his dog cart on in advance. She did so, and then, Mrs. Morgan could state, after they had proceeded a short distance, defendant again spoke to her of love etc. and kissed her. He made further advances and tried to take familiarities. Nothing, however, happened on that occasion, beyond kissing. They met again about two days afterwards when the first act of adultery took place. The facts as stated by the prosecution are that Mrs. Morgan dined at the house of a Mrs. Sconce, and after dinner, at about 10 p. m., she left to return home in a bullock coach. On her way home she passed the Calicut Club, at the gate of which Mrs. Morgan said she saw a gentleman, whom she recognised as the defendant. The defendant went up to the coach, opened the door, and jumped in. After he had been there some time he talked to her again of love. After he got into the coach, the defendant put up the windows, which, before that, were down He then changed his seat in the coach, and Mrs Morgan would describe to the jury what then took place. That was the first act of adultery charged against the defendant. The second act took place a few days afterwards. The defendant on the second occasion spoke to Mrs Morgan, and said he was sorry for what he had done, on the first occasion and promised to make amends, and suggested that in order that she should shew that she would trust him, she should meet him after dinner in her own compound. She agreed to this, and a few days afterwards the defendant named the appointed day of meeting. She dined the same night at the house of one of her friends and Mr Ross dined at the house of some other friend. After dinner Mrs Morgan went home and went upstairs as if to retire to bed as usual. She sent her ayah—who slept in the bedroom with her—away to fetch her rice, directing her to return soon. The ayah did as she was told. After the ayah had been lying down for some time Mrs. Morgan got out of bed, and looked at her to see wether she was asleep or not. She then left the room and went out by the back door, and down an unused road. She walked down that road till she got to the general drive where she met the defendant. They then went back to the unfrequented part of the compound where the second act of adultery was committed. The third act was committed a few days afterwards in a bullock coach. Mrs. Morgan was going home in a bullock coach after dining at some friends. Shortly after she had left her friend's house the defendant came up in another bullock coach. Both the coaches stopped, Mrs. Morgan got out of her coach and went into the coach in which the defendant was. They then went on together and stopped at the gate of Mrs. Morgan's house. She then got out and walked away, while the defendant drove away in his coach. There are two other witnesses, Mr. Shaw said, on this point who said that they thought Mrs. Morgan was mistaken as to the carriage in which she was driving. The two next acts of adultery alleged against defendant were said to have taken place on Mrs. Morgan's houses. One took place in a thatched building in which there was a dog which had pups the facts of which occurrence are as follows. One day in February the defendant called on Mrs. Morgan, and suggested that they should be alone, so she proposed that they should go, and see the pups. They then did so, and Mrs. Morgan's story is that he then again committed adultery with her. Two witnesses also spoke to this point, one of whom, however, is now dead. The other witness was a small boy who was employed about the house, who said he saw defendant and Mrs Morgan go in to the building where they remained for half an hour. The other act was said to have been committed in Mrs. Morgan's bed room. The same boy spoke to seeing them on the ottoman in the drawing room kissing one another. The next act of adultery was committed in a bullock coach. This act was said to have been committed in a bullock coach. at the Leggatts' just before [illegible] committed after dinner returned from [illegible]re the husband, Mr. Morgan defended [illegible]is tour. By arrangement between [illegible]ant and Mrs. Morgan the latter was to go to dine with her friends, and on her way home she was to wait for him, and he would join her. Mrs. Morgan had said that after leaving the Leggatts' house she stopped her bullock coach on the road, and defendant came up and entered the coach. They then drove together in the coach for about 20 minutes [illegible]on defendant, without stopping the [illegible]s, when the support of Mrs. Morgan [illegible] coach, got out. In evidence of the de[illegible]ver of the coach.

That [illegible] being the nature of the evidence that would be adduced before the jury, it was a matter for the jury to consider whether they should credi the evidence. Mrs. Morgan would swear to every one of the facts she had already sworn to in the Police Court. Other witnesses would prove that her account of the drives, the meetings, &c. was true. The evidence of these witnesses would not carry the case any further than to shew that on the occasions alleged the defendant and Mrs. Morgan were together. It was for the jury to consider whether Mrs. Morgan's evidence was to be credited. The defendant so far had given no explanation of the allegations made against him, except that he had stated in the Police Court that the case was altogether false. What Mrs. Morgan had to gain by making a false statement and ruining herself in the eyes of the world was to be shewn to the jury before they believed that her statements were false. Mr. Shaw said he did not know what reason would be shewn by the defence. There have been cases in which false statements had been made under hallucination, but whether or not that was going to be urged in this case Mr. Shaw did not know. The one circumstance which would be urged was that this was 1887 and that the acts alleged took place so far back as 1885. At the time the acts alleged took place the husband was away on duty. In May Mrs. Morgan, went to England and did not return till the end of Nov. last. Up to that time the husband had no cause to suspect his wife, but on her return from England, he noticed a change in her. In January he was ill, and had to leave for Ootacamund. He left his wife behind to pack up. His headquarters were then removed from Calicut to Manantody. Towards the end of March he had reason to suspect his wife of carrying on a clandestine correspondence with somebody, and he took steps to intercept all correspondence emanating from or being received by her. Nothing seemed to have occurred till the 11th April when Mr. Morgan said he intercepted a letter, which was in his wife's hand writing, and which was being sent to the post by a cooly. That letter was adressed to defendant. On the 12th April Mr. Morgan left for Manantoddy. In the meantime he had taken possession of his wife's keys, and, having got to Manantoddy, he searched his wife's boxes, and amongst the things he found therein was a photograph of defendant with the words. "Yours Ever, H. T. Ross" subscribed thereon. He made enquires of the servants who had been in his service in Calicut, and from what they told him he made still further enquiries. In the beginning of May he went to Calicut, and continued his enquiries. On the 9th May he returned to Ootacamund and went to his mother's house. (His wife had been living in Snowdon Cottage with his sister.) When he got back his mother gave him a letter written by defendant, dated 26th April. Having spoken to his mother, Mr. Morgan then sent for his wife, and accused her, in general terms, of having been unfaithful to him, and eventually he decided to prosecute defendant. Put briefly, Mr. Shaw said that the facts were these Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were husband and wife. Duty took Mr. Morgan away from home. The defendant was a resident of the same place. He made the acquaintance of Mrs. Morgan, and having become acquainted they committed various acts of adultery. The case was one of momentous importance, and it would be for the jury to say whether they had any reasonable ground for saying that the wife was speaking falsely. Could any motive be ascribed for the wife ruining herself in the eyes of the world? Or was it that she was speaking to facts? There would be corroboration with regard to the drives, and to the acts of familiarity that had taken place in the house It would be for the jury to say whether the witnesses were speaking what they really believed to be the truth.

Mr. Henry Rhodes Morgan, the first complainant in the case, was then called and examined by Mr. Norton. He spoke to the facts he stated by the learned Crown Prosecutor, and was cross-examined at considerable length by the Hon'ble Mr. Spring Branson.

The Court then adjourned.

M. RENAN'S HISTORY OF THE ISRAELITES.

A PARIS correspondent has received the advanced sheets of M. Renan's "History of the Israelites." The historian holds that there are but three histories of prime interest to the human race, and that united they form the history of civilisation. They are the Greek, the Jewish, and Roman, and embrace all rational and progressive humanism. Greece has the largest and most brilliant part, and progress in the world will eternally consist in working and widening out what that little nation conceived. The single fissure in her humanism lay in her contempt for the poor and her failure to realise the need of a just God. Her philosophers had an easy toleration for social iniquities, and so her religions remained charming toys for cities. The notion of a universal God never arose in the Greek brain. It was given to the ardent genius of a little people in an out-of-the-way corner of Syria to supply this defect of the Hellenic mind. Israel could never reign itself to see an ill-governed world under a just God. Its sages went into furious anger at the iniquities that prevailed. The sight of an unjust man dying wealthy filled their hearts with bitterness. The prophets of the ninth century before Christ made social justice a religious dogma, and declared that it would be better for the wicked to be destroyed than to live if righteousness were not to triumph. Their point of view was false but fertile in good. Like all doctrines of despair, and like the present day Nihilism, it produced a great awakening of soul. For the founders of Christianity continued the teaching of the prophets, and were always looking for the destruction of the world, and, strange to say, they transformed the whole world. Jesus, the Apostles, and the second generation of Christian established a religion of Hebrew origin which crowded out the patriotic playthings of the Pagan World. Christianity has become as great an element in the growth of mankind as Greek rationalism. We witness a reaction against it in the attempt to put everything into lay hands. Nevertheless, it is in all the tissues of modern peoples, and will not be effaced by Liberalism. England and America will long bear traces of their Biblical education. The French and other Socialists are, unknown to themselves, the disciples of the Jewish prophets, and will force Rationalist politicians to take their doctrines into account.

THE CHARACTER AND WORK OF DAVID.

M. Renan's criticism of the character and work of David is interesting. The records of Saul's repeated attempts to kill David are stated to have been made on poor authority; but M. Renan admits that Saul cried to get rid of David by sending him on dangerous expeditions. David in the course of time became the "chief of the clerical party," intriguing openly with the prophets, till his banishment converted the lute-player into the chief of a band of robbers. The enmity between Saul and David became more violent; the latter was victorious in all his campaigns against hostile tribes, and just at the right moment his opponents, Saul and Jonathan, disappeared from the scene. David mourned and wept over Saul—"But while mourning he tried to become his successor. By his generosity he had gained over nearly the whole tribe of Judah. Giving to one man what had been stolen from another is a game which, owing to the enormous egoism of men succeeds almost invariably." And what he had robbed from one tribe he gave to another. With Abner David's last enemy died. At his death he "affected to be inconsolable," but M. Renan hears a "momentary irony" in in the elegy composed at Abner's tomb, "Died Abner as a fool dieh." (2 Sam, iii. 33.) As for David's achievements during his reign over Israel, they are thus briefly summed up:—"He gave to Israel what had hitherto been lacking—that is to say, a capital. There were schisms and protests: it took some time before the capital was liked, revered and adopted by the whole nation. But the corner-stone was laid, and as the sympathies and the hatred of Israel have been taken up by all the world Jerusalem will one day be the central capital of humanity. The little hill of Zion will become the magnetic pole of the religious love and poetry of the world. And who has done this? David." But, as if M. Renan could not dismiss the enemy of Saul without a parting thrust, he concludes the chapter on David and Saul with these remarks:—"The history of Israel is changed from century to century. The brigand of Adullam and Siklag takes in the course of time the appearance of a saint. He is the author of the Psalms and the type of the future Saviour. Jesus is the son of David! Gospel biography is led astray on many points by the idea that the life of the Messiah must reproduce features of the life of David. Pious souls, delighting in sentiments full of resignation, and in the tender melancholy contained in liturgic books, believe themselves in communion with this bandit; humanity believes in final justice on David's testimony, who never thought of it, and of the Sibyl who never existed. *Teste David cum Sibylla!* A divine comedy!"

THE SECRET NAVAL OPERATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.

IN connexion with the secret naval and military operations near Portsmouth, Captain Long, of the Vernon, made another attack on the night of the 21st ult. on Langston Harbour. On this occasion the boom was removed and there were no mines, the object being to ascertain with what success a flotilla of torpedo-boats could creep into a harbour under cover of the electric light being used, unobserved, in the defence. Two batteries of six-pounder guns were used for the defence. Hotchkiss quick-firing guns were used for the defence by Colonel Maitland, who had six powerful search-lights. Captain Long without the help of the electric light. Captain Long's fleet consisted of three gun-boats and a large flotilla of torpedo-

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest and artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

MLLES. J. & H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large assortment of Fancy Birds' Feathers for Evening Parties and Balls, Bonnets and Hats, &c., &c.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of useful and fanciful articles in Silver, Electro and Glitware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ANY one WANTING a good COOK please apply to Proprietors, Alexandra Hotel.

YOUNG WOMAN, European, going to England next month, would take charge of children or attend to Lady during voyage. Apply "D," *Bombay Gazette*.

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.—Prizes Rs. 1,000, will close December 31st next. For particulars apply to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., or to The Agent, WATERBURY WATCH COMPANY, phinstone Circle.

STRIPED FLANNELETTES 4Annas 4 per yard, all Cotton and Woollen Goods sold by the yard, to suit Customers. Hosiery, Handkerchief, &c., at the PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Tom Sayers, Proprietor.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Caramels, Turkish Delight, Everton Toffee, Barley Sugar, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES, 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs, 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN, a large Grey Persian CAT answers to name of "Thomas." Any one bringing same to C. GRAY, Worlee, will be rewarded.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., in Liquidation. —Selling off at greatly REDUCED PRICES its entire Miscellaneous Stock. Inspection invited and reasonable offers solicited.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just arrived Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

THE SALE of the NERBUDDA MILLS, Broach, takes place on 21st November, instant, at 4 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers. See full advertisement under "Auction Sale."

MESSRS. CALLIAN MOTTI and Co. have opened their New and Latest Stock:—Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers. Also a choice selection of Materials for Evening and Afternoon Dresses.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, TOM SAYERS, Proprietor.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns, Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in the following sizes, 12 ft. by 9 ft. 13½ ft. by 10 ft. and 15 ft. by 12 ft. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Bitter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.— ORENAS & Co.

Y. W. C. A.—A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT will be OPENED in connexion with the Y. W. C. A. Institute on Nov. 15th. Applications for admission to be made to Mrs. REAN, 8, Apollo Street, Fort.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Room attached.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers, Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes. Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BUTTER SCOTCH, Gelatines, Raspberry, Noyeau, Raspberry and Vanilla Creams—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5-postage, 4 annas.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-3; Postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 21st, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodor Knaust, consisting of single and double wick table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases, enamelled ware.

Also large size glass doors, cupboards, show case, shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19 instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built mail-phaeton with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 fast trotting chestnut pony.
1 handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab horse goes in saddle and harness.
1 Flea-bitten grey Waler gelding, perfectly, quiet in saddide and harness and a free mover.
1 High wheeled dog cart by Johnston of Allahabad in very good order with moveable hood.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amesty Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent, duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a handsome strong built Victoria with a boy Arab horse and harness, &c., &c., the property of C. GREEN WAY, Esq.

Also the property of Norrie Mitchell by consisting of surplus bed room furniture, strong English built London fast trotting child's pony, sets of harnesses, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable Chawl of four stories high prominently situated on the junction of the Lohar Chawl and Kalbadevi Roads, and of a very valuable two-storied house adjoining thereto, situate on the Piquet Road, Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the said properties, the description of which is as follows:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings situate, lying, and being at the junction of Lohar Chawl and Kalbadevie Roads, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 2021·9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sadanand Luxmonjee on or towards the west by the Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the north by the Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the south by the leasehold hereditaments and premises belonging to Khanna Bana Dhunjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1135, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 63, and secondly, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Piequet Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 2114 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Cassam Metha, on or towards the west by the property of the said Khanna Bhano Dhunjee, on or towards the north by the house of Saddanand Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the Piequet Road aforesaid, and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Folvanco, widow of Morar Naroo, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Kanna Bhana Dhunjee. The properties will be shown to intending purchasers by Adodapersad Jadepersad, who lives upon the premises. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, at his office No, 2, Bell Line, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 17, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the executive Commissariat officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of provision, Elephant Tusks, dead stock, &c.

SALE OF SANDLEWOOD.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhooj Moholla by order and in the godown of Mr. Cassum Hajee Jaffer Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Thacker Kessowjee Purshotum—

About 34 candies sandlewood.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property known as the "Prospect Lodge" and situate on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the owner to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th November, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 5,779 square yards or thereabout, together with the commodious bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 93, Collector' new No. 816, old Survey No. 63, and new Survey No. 7070, and the said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peer bhoy, on the west by the property of Bai Jerbai daughter of Mr. Cursetjee Gowasjee, on the north partly by the property of said Bai Jerbai, and partly by the property of Mr. John Macfarlane, and on the south by the said Altamont Road, and by the ground of Mr. DeSa, and which said property is known as "Prospect Lodge."

For further particulars and condition of sale (of which printed copies are ready, application may be made to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, near Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c. of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF valuable landed properties at Bandora Hill facing the sea, and adjoining the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Under instructions from W. Bullock, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p. m., in one or more or lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

All that piece of valuable land situate on the western side of Bandora Hill and facing the sea, comprising upwards of 11,000 square yards and admirably adapted for building purposes. The sites are unrivalled in their position and command an excellent view besides being sheltered on the northern and Eastern sides. A good portion of the land is levelled and is ready for building with quarried stones which are lying on the ground and which will be sold after the sale of the ground. There is a new and substantial built bungalow, with stables, cookroom and servants' quarters, and a large pucka built fresh water well, which may be used by all the purchasers of the 3 lots into which the property has been divided as follows:—

LOT No. 1.—Contains about 2939 square yards and includes the bungalow without out houses and well. The bungalow is let under a recent lease for 3 years and 4 months to E. Hayden Esq. at Rs. 140 per month.

LOT No. 2.—Contains 4602 square yards and is entered by a private road on the South-West side of the property specially reserved for that purpose with use of the well.

LOT No. 3.—Contains about 3367 square yards and is entered by private road on the northern side of the property, also having use of the well

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned walnutwood harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, an English clock by Savoney and Sons, superior table ornaments, handsome flower-vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hinks table and hanging lamps, &c., an English stove, &c., the property of W. BULLOCK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 17, 1887

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

REUTER'S London telegram of last evening advises a further decline in the price of silver 3-16d. per oz. making it 43 11-16d.; but in Rupee Securities no change is reported. Consols, and Indian Sterling Loan come unaltered at 103⅛ and 103 respectively; but French Rentes were ¼ per cent. down in Paris at 106¾.

Quotations from Mincing Lane show no change, and the tone of the markets as was unaltered yesterday. Wheat was firm but unchanged in value except in the case of Soft White in Liverpool which had advanced 1d. percental for both qualities.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet after a poor day's business, the total sales only reaching the small figures of 8,000 bales. Of Surats, which were steady, 1,200 bales were taken. Quotations for ready Cotton underwent no change; but in American arrivals there was a drop of 5-64d. in all positions.

Manchester was firm, and prices for the staple goods usually quoted were as before; but we have to note a decline of ¼d. per lb. in 40's Mule Twist.

In New York, the spot price had declind 1-16, say to 10⅜ cents., and Futures for March were down 12 points at 10·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports at 51,000 bales, were considerably heavier than those of the two previous years, and the figures to date now give the following comparisons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	51,000	44,000	46,000
Three days' do	147,000	118,000	141,000
Since 1 Sept.	2,480,000	2,030,000	2,033,000

It may be that this turn in the market is just the re-action which generally follows a strong movement either way; but it is also not unlikely that the Washington Bureau estimate does not meet with general acceptance on further consideration; and in this connection we learn that a private telegram has been received giving Messrs. Neill Brothers' estimate of the American crop at 6,600,000 bales.

The advices to hand by wire this morning have made our local market very quiet, and have sent down quotation for contracts in Cotton of the new crop Re. 1 to 3 per candy. The only business that we have head of to-day has been in Bengals, of which 500 bales of "Good" are reported to have been contracted for at Rs. 150 per candy, for January delivery. It is also reported that a line of "Fully Good" at Rs. 161, was booked in the Bazar last night for the same delivery to an exporting firm. There was some enquiry for Broach in the morning at Rs. 229 but there were no sellers under Rs. 230-1, and we hear of nothing having been done. Contracts for Oomra, and Dhollerah kinds have not been sought after. The purchases from old stock for local consumption have been limited to 250 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 180; and 150 Bengal, at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT a moderate business is passing in old Ekdani, and we hear of some purchases for December delivery at Rs. 4-9-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. according to quality. A little is also doing in Forward Contracts for the new crop Delhi No. 1, of Rs. 4-3-9 per cwt.

SEEDS.—There is but little doing in any kind, Linseed is quoted 1 anna lower at Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt. We quoted Yellow Guzerat Rape, at Rs. 6-12-0; Yellow Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-9-0; and Red Cawnpore, at Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 5-15-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton, bales	613
Wheat, cwts	9,342
Linseed ,,	4,758
Rapeseed, cwts	864
Gingelly Seed, cwts.	4,107

FREIGHTS have been firm to-day at the quoted rates. The Anchor liner Arabia has been berthed for Marseilles, and has engaged about 5,000 tons of cargo, say 1,000 tons at 15s., and 4,000 tons at 14s. per ton. We quote ready Cotton to Liverpool at 16s. 3d., and to London 15s. Continent all rates are generally unchanged; Trieste and Venice 27s. 6d. at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at a decline of 1-16d. both for Demand Bank Bill and for 3 months' sight Credits, and has not varied during the day, the market closing steady at the fall, pending Council allotments, Banks this afternoon declining to operate. Business has been done during the day in Credits at 1s. 4 31-32d. for January, and 1s. 5d, onwards. There has been little or no enquiry for remittance.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still very quiet and weaker if anything. The cash rate for Fours is still 99 3-16 but there are no buyers to speak of at this price, and the only business reported is for the account at 98 15-16. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cent Paper is still 102½.

SHARES. There has again been a fair business doing in Mill shares, and generally at an advance of from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 10 on the previous quotations Ripon and Victoria, have moved up Rs. 10 each: Alliance, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5; Jevraj Balloo Rs. 2½; and Swadeshi; Rs. 1½. Luckmidas Khimjee, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 down. Amongst Press Shares Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher; and in Miscellaneous concerns Treacher and Co have advanced Rs. 5.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000			6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B.		100			
Corporation	80,000		all	17½ do.	245
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		25)			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	62	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breil's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	135½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	615
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	Rs. 60	1,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	50	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	233
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	77
Motwali Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 19	100
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Swadeshi Press Co.	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 pct	190 / 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapoy Co., Ld.	925		185	nil.	99
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	10	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	7 p.c	2,800
Do. (3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	700
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	101¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	10	10		3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	50		500
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,000	10	10	Rs. 10	71
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		44
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,50	100	10		16xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	20		10 p.c.	11
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	18
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 19	330
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	2 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	Rs. 2	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld	2,00	50	50	Rs. 100	1,230
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,50	100	10	Rs 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	75
J. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STONEY—November 10, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sarah Agnes, the wife of E A Stoney.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LESTER—November 16, at Bombay, the wife of Alex. W. Lester, Chief Clerk, Presy. Magistrates' Courts, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—November 10, at Lahore, the wife of W H Burke, of a daughter.
CALVERT—November 11, at Kurbia, Kurseong, the wife of John Calvert, of a son.
HAMILTON—November 12, at No 2, Stevenson Road, Veysurapandy, the wife of N E W Hamilton, of a daughter.
JACKSON—November 7, at Hazaribagh, the wife of M H Jackson, Deputy Examiner P W Accounts, of a son.
KITCHENER—November 10, at Lahore, the wife of Capt F W Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NORTON—INKSON—November 12, at St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, David Norton, C S, and Katherine Maud, second daughter of Brigade Surgeon Inkson, Medical Staff.
SMITH—STROUD—November 12, at St John's, Calcutta, Leslie Smith, to Annie Lina, 3rd daughter of the late Captain Charles Stroud, Bengal Artillery.

DEATH.

GODFREY—November 12, at Madras, Charles Godfrey, son of the late Captain Thurlow Hovel Godfrey, of Ootacamund, aged 35 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. A. E. DE S."—We make it a rule never to offer the Government unasked advice as to the persons that ought to be chosen for the Shrievalty or any other position; the responsibility of the choice must rest on the shoulders best able to bear it.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

THE administration report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in the year 1886-7 is a volume of 557 pages which forms a valuable record of a year of Bombay history which has been marked by a good deal of hard work and very satisfactory progress. As we are still in the year 1887, it is fitting that we should mention as among the prominent features of the volume a succinct and businesslike report on the Jubilee decorations and illumiuations, which made the 16th of February last a bright day in the Municipal records. Mr. Rienzi Walton's report will be useful for reference when the time comes to celebrate another Jubilee. We concur in Mr. Walton's opinion that the most successful illumination effects achieved was the artistic lighting up of the pathways of the hanging garden on the scarp of Malabar Hill with the name "Victoria" written in letters of flame 30 feet high; and we are obliged to the Executive Engineer for the bold and original metaphor by which he stamps the image on the memory as like unto "Stereotyped lightning." Seeing that this splendid effect was achieved at a cost of only Rs. 1,600, while the lighting up of the Queen's Statue cost over Rs. 6,000, it is clear that light and lightning may be, like other things, stereotyped with considerable economical advantage. It may seem a stretch of language to speak of economy in connection with public rejoicings on such an occasion. What the world expects at such a time is not economy but enthusiasm, and whatever misgivings Mr. Ollivant may have endured for a few hours in February last he would probably be the first to acknowledge that Bombay under his generous impulse yielded in enthusiasm to no other city in the Empire.

We have referred to Mr. Ollivant, who is still the Municipal Commissioner, but owing to his absence on well-earned furlough it has devolved upon Mr. F. L. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, to draw up the administration report of the year under review He must be gratified to have to chronicle the continued prosperity and the further expansion of the city during his period of office. In the course of the year, 737 new buildings were erected, and 339 buildings already existing were enlarged, while 295 buildings were demolished. The gain in house room being considerable, the valuation of the properties which was two crores and twenty-five thousand rupees at the end of the previous year rose during the twelve months to two crores, sixteen lakhs, and twenty-seven thousand rupees. Analysing this advance which might be fairly designated a progression by leaps and bounds, we find that Rs. 4,87,000 of the enhanced value is due to rise in rents and correction of under-assessments. Of the reality of rise in rents every householder in Bombay is a living witness whose testimony cannot be called in question. It is a subject of universal complaint that house-rent has risen to a point which for most people whose incomes do not expand in times of depressed trade, but rather the contrary, is that which the camel arrives at when the last straw is laid on his back. When things come to the worst they mend, and already large buildings are being erected to be let out in flats to those who can no longer afford the luxury of occupying a whole house at a sensation rent. Some of these buildings have been so sought after that all the apartments have been let in advance before the roofs are up or windows and doors put in. Meanwhile these new structures, which are Indian adaptations of the large mansions that are now springing up in the west-end of London, go to increase the assessment under the heading of erection of new buildings under which we find an item of two lakhs and fifty-three thousand rupees. The enlargements of existing buildings are on a scale which adds to the valuation one lakh and sixty-four thousand. Nearly seven lakhs of the enhancement of the valuation is due to the adjustment of the difference between the Municipal Commissioner's valuation of Port Trust property and that which the Government finally adopted. Taking one thing with another the close of the year saw the value of the property on the assessment books of the Municipality of Bombay enhanced by Rs. 16,02,007. We are prepared to find the Town Council congratulating the Corporation on the flourishing state of the finances of the city. To begin with the estimating balance of the budget for the year being set down at the modest sum of Rs. 1,80,000, the actual balance is Rs. 15,62,000. It is true that nearly ten lakhs of this amount was made up of lapsed grants of the previous year. Making all deductions there was an actual balance in excess of the estimate amounting to close upon three lakhs and a half. The total estimated income is Rs. 43,22,950, but the actual revenue showed an increase of nearly six lakhs, and amounted to Rs. 49,01,814. The portion of the gain must be set down to a change in keeping the accounts which shows what is a nominal profit on stores and departmental water charges. Still the total revenue shows the buoyancy of Bombay in a very striking form. Whether anything is gained by debiting in the books the Municipal Departments with Rs. 77,228, the sum nominally charged for water consumed by them is open to doubt. The totals on both sides are swollen by the record in figures of an imaginary transfer of an imaginary sum from one pocket to another and back again. The record does not add one anna to the actuals on either side. They add to the symmetry of the books no doubt, but they tend to confuse the imagination with figures which are more ornamental than useful. This is by the way. The central fact of the financial situation is that the revenue of the city is augmenting precisely in proportion to the increase of its commerce and its manufactures and the steady expansion of its limits. The attention of the public has been very practically drawn to this latter evidence of growth and the Government has been moved to make inquiry with the view to give a definite and well considered direction to the natural process by which the city is extending far beyond its old limits. As a matter of course the expansion of the city which has added largely to the value of its assessable property, has also largely increased the demands on the executive, which can only be complied with by an increased outlay. The enhanced expenditure claims of course careful scrutiny. The amount of the "lapsed grants," large as it is, seems to indicate that the departments are not so eager to spend the money which the Corporation has voted as has been generally supposed.

THE matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University, an event which is looked forward to with mingled feelings of confidence, hope and trepidation by a large and growing division of the adolescent population of Western India, commences on Monday, the 21st instant, when the examiners will pass in review an army of more than three thousand candidates, recruited from all parts of the Presidency proper and from Sind. That they will all survive the ordeal is perhaps more than they can reasonably expect. The examination is becoming more rigorous every year, and the candidates who are lucky enough to avoid the innumerable traps and pitfalls placed in their path by ingenious examiners will have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their good fortune. Matriculation is the goal at which large numbers of Indian youths are annually aiming, and as an indication of the spread of higher education the fact is interesting enough. But there are good grounds for doubting whether, in striving after academic honours, all the candidates are actuated by the same unselfish and disinterested motives. It is notorious that in the matrimonial market a little learning is a commodity which commands a high price. If Bhagwant or Balwant has had the misfortune to fall in the massacre of the innocents at the examination booth, he is chagrined to find that his commercial value has also fallen and that the father of the lady to whose hand he aspires is very reluctant to open his purse strings. But whether or not sordid influences are at work, there can be no doubt of the growing popularity of the Matriculation examination as a test of the educational acquir

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia will arrive here from Copenhagen on Friday, when he will have a short interview with the Emperor William before proceeding to St. Petersburg.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Official Bulletin states that H. R. H. the Crown Prince will pass the winter in the south of Italy.

REVISED LIST OF BURMA HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The London correspondent of a local paper telegraphs that the revised list of proposed Burma honours, as sent back by the Government of India, has been approved without alteration, and will be published in an early *Gazette*.

THE REGISTRARSHIP OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. A. Gough, Principal of the Muir College, has been elected to the registrarship of the Allahabad University.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

Sir Auckland Colvin takes office as Lieutenant-Governor on Monday next.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The cross-examination of Morgan's horsekeeper was resumed to-day. The servant, named Makoo, was examined. He had seen Ross at Morgan's house several times including one occasion when he saw Ross and Mrs. Morgan kissing each other, and another when they were upstairs together for half an hour. Mrs. Morgan was called next. She proceeded describing various acts of adultery alleged against Ross. The examination is proceeding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej with the English mails of 4th November left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., Tuesday evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here this morning for Bombay.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay left here this afternoon.

Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria which left Bombay with the homeward English Mails on the 11th instant arrived here at 1 a.m. to-day.

The Italian Mail steamer *R. Rubattino which left* Bombay on the 10th, arrived here early this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, extra, left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sinata steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ do. do.	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	43 11-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 15.

10 p.m.	79·1

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	89·7
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	84·3

A MADRASEE and his wife were on Saturday charged before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, firstly, with having confined two young Madras girls for three days on the plea of holding them security for the passage-money from Madras to Rangoon paid by the accused, and secondly, with having attempted to sell the girls into slavery. The prisoners were both convicted on the charges, and each was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence was the heaviest it was in the power of the Magistrate to inflict. It is hoped (writes a local correspondent) that this will have a good effect in stopping the practice of decoying young girls from Madras, which is prevalent notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the Government.

WHEN Indian coolies immigrate into Fiji they take their litigious propensities with them, and refer so many of their disputes to the law Courts that the Inspector of Immigrants finds little to do. This peculiarity is curiously avoided by the Polynesian immigrants, who "rarely seek the protection of the law, but more often reserve their complaints for the visit of an inspector or subagent; or journey to Suva and report themselves at the Immigration Office."

COLONEL D. WARD, R. E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, vice Colonel A. M. Lang, R. E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Colonel J. P. Steel, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and the Public Works Department.

ACCORDING to the *South Indian Post* something like a skirmish appears to have taken place on the platform of the Railway Station at Tanjore on the morning of the arrival of H. E. the Governor in that town between the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, who served as a Guard of Honour on the occasion, and a batch of Police Constables who were also drawn up as a guard of honor. The latter force was stationed to the right of the pandal under which His Excellency was to alight. The scene that followed we give in the words of our contemporary:—

"They (the police) took up plenty of elbow room—so much indeed that when the Guard of Honour, which consisted of over 90 rank and file of the South Indian &c., &c., &c., bristling with four officers, not to speak of the Colonel, and a band of some 25 musicians, came to take their place on the platform, there was not room for them. The police were remonstrated with, the Colonel even going so far as to give the Superintendent a very plain hint that the left of the pandal was their proper place, but without effect. Things began to look ugly, and the Collector, mild and politic, refused to decide the matter when it was referred to him. The police were presently closed a few be-grudged paces to the left, but still not enough, when the Captain in command of the Guard of Honour (the most peaceable man in Southern India) lost all patience, and (his men being drawn up on the rails in front of the place on the platform they were to occupy) gave the word 'right about turn' 'form up' and the right section of the police were scattered like sheep."

SIR ALFRED LYALL has decided to leave Allahabad on the evening of Monday, the 21st instant.

THE ASOKA INSCRIPTIONS.

WE learn that Dr. Burgess has recently visited Kalsi in the Dehra Doon district and has made careful copies or rather impressions of the great Asoka inscription there. This inscription is on a large quartz boulder, somewhat pyramidal in form, about 11 feet long at the bottom by about 7 feet thick and 10 feet high. It faces nearly south-east, and slopes slightly backwards, being also shorter along the top than at the bottom. It stands not far to the north of the Jumna river, about two miles south from Kalsi, at a place called Tilwari. The base has been surrounded by a modern paved platform and a wooden railing, now somewhat rotten. The stone is known to the natives as *Chitrasila*, "the engraved stone," not *Chhatrsila*, "the canopy stone," as General Cunningham says. Nor is there any indication that there was ever anything justifying such a title as he imagines there may have been. The back of the stone, at the bottom, has been smashed and partly undermined in search of treasure, which the natives suppose such inscribed stones always conceal. The face of the stone from 3 feet above the level of the platform to near the top has been smoothed in a general way, leaving, however, certain slight depressions; and on this smoothed surface the bulk of the inscription is engraved and covers 4 feet 10 inches in height with a breadth of about 5½ feet at the top and nearly 8 feet at the bottom. The letters at the top are very small but increase below to much larger size. On the south-west end, pretty high up, is the thirteenth edict—originally in 22 short lines, but of the first line only a few letters are left, and portions of the second also are lost; but most of the others are in good preservation. On the east end is a figure of an elephant, well drawn, and under it in old Pali letters is the word Gajatame.

Dr. Burgess has now personally copied all the six rock inscriptions of Asoka. M. Senart, at present travelling in India, has made large use of his copy of the Girnar inscription and also of those from Dhauli and Ganjam in his work on these tablets; and Dr. Bühler has utilized the latter very fully in his edition and translations of them in Dr. Burgess' last volume—"The Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta Stupas," just issued by the India Office through Messrs. Trübner.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. F. S. RAMSDEN, of the Military Accounts Department, who has been at Simla, on special duty in connection with the preparation of a Manual of Instructions for the Preparation, Submission and Adjustment of Accounts of the Army of India on Active Service, has received the appreciation of the Government of India for the good service rendered by him. The Manual will be adopted as a guide in the matters treated of, and it will be printed off and distributed to all concerned. Appendix A will be published in India Army Circulars, and all existing books of regulations affected by the provisions and procedure of the Manual are to be corrected by the several departments concerned. Captain Ramsden officiated as Field Paymaster to the troops in Upper Burma.

MAJOR F. H. R. DRUMMOND, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, *vice* Captain E. G. Barrow, appointed officiating Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India.

A FURTHER extension has been granted for the retention of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, at Simla, to complete the remaining portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission work on which he is now employed.

THE Commandant of the Bareilly Battalion, Burma Military Police, has been authorised to put his men through a recruit's course of musketry on the range of the 13th Bengal Infantry at that station.

THE arms issued to the Burma Military Police by the Ordnance Department are the long Snider cut down about six inches and refitted. The conversion necessitated the placement of a new foresight. The work of conversion has been carried out at the Ordnance Department, Poona (for Bombay), and at Rawal Pindi, Allahabad and Fort William Arsenals (for Bengal). The quality of the work executed at the several arsenals varies considerably, and it will take no one by surprise if the rifles are found on trial to be two or three hundred yards oversighted. Indeed, the question of accuracy appears to have been entirely overlooked in the hurry of turning out these arms; and as the back sight remains unaltered, bad shooting may be looked for. The converted arms turned out from the Fort William Arsenal will be found on trial to be the most serviceable, but even these are much over-sighted. The Ordnance Department, however, deserve their meed of praise for the rapidity with which some 30,000 rifles were cut down, resighted, fitted with nose caps, &c., rebrowned, and turned out of the several arsenals abovenamed, and it speaks volumes that their resources enabled them to perform this work with the material at hand and the aid of a few extra workmen, without having to indent in England for a single weapon.

THE Government of India have issued orders for the native armourers of some 23 Bengal regiments (10 Goorkhas, 5 cavalry and 8 infantry), 3 Madras regiments, 3 Bombay regiments (1 cavalry and 2 infantry) and the two Central India Horse regiments being sent to the nearest arsenals for instruction on the mechanism of the Martini-Henry rifle.

THE HYDERABAD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

INSPECTOR MORAR RAO yesterday arrested a Hyder abadee jeweller, named Hiralal, in connection with the diamond robbery from H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. Hiralal, it was stated, had absconded about a fortnight ago from Hyderabad, and he was implicated in the theft by the Hyderabadee, Shennath Rambakus, who had been apprehended a few days ago. A diamond, worth Rs. 2,00,000, was stated to have been in the possession of Hiralal. The information on which the detective police acted was conveyed in a letter from Nawab Afzur Jung, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, who had directed the apprehension of the men, as they were suspected of being implicated in a series of thefts in the Begum's Palace and had absconded to Bombay. Hiralal was yesterday afternoon placed before Mr. Ryan on a charge of having dishonestly received and retained property which he knew to be stolen. He was arrested in the house of a Marwaree in the native town, and jewellery worth Rs. 2,045 was also found in his possession. As this was believed to have been bought with the proceeds of the sale of the diamond the police took charge of it. The stock consisted of 40 diamonds, 38 pearls, 37 rubies and 143 emeralds and other precious stones. Mr. Ryan ordered Hiralal to be detained in custody till he was extradited.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th November 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·909
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Termometer	4·2
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	715
Excent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*.....NE ENE, NW, NNW E.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

* From midnight to midnight.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo gives the following items of China mail news:—There have been fresh disturbances at Chinanfu between Catholic Missionaries and natives. An inquiry is being made by the Tsung-li-Yamen into the causes of the deterioration of China tea. An attempt is being made at Shanghai to enforce registration fees on British residents which is likely to meet with strong opposition. The Yellow River has burst its banks and large tracts of the adjoining country are inundated. Great suffering exists among the people in consequence.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The several University examinations are now being conducted, and I take the liberty of calling the attention of the Syndicate, through the medium of your influential journal, to a hardship which has been brought to bear on such of the candidates for the 1st B. A. examination as have taken up Sanskrit for their classical language.

The Sanskrit papers set at this year's 1st B. A. examination were unusually lengthy,—a remark which can be as well made of the other papers also,—and contained questions which lay out of the range of the subjects prescribed for the examination. For instance there are questions on *alankars* and technical terms which should properly find place in the Sanskrit paper for the 2nd B. A. examination. What, Sir, would you think, if a candidate for the Matriculation examination be asked questions from Mill's Logic, or Whateley's Rhetoric?

The logic section of the Sanskrit paper II., especially contains questions for a complete solution of which even the most expert student would take more than double the time allowed for the section. The gentleman who drew up the questions seems to have made it his main object to bring together within the compass of the paper, all the most abstruse and disputed points from a treatise on metaphysics, for a proper understanding of which acute thinking, good memory and careful study are essential. The subject of mental philosophy is difficult for study in whatever language it is written, and this is especially true of Sanskrit logic. There are six questions in the section, carrying between them 40 marks and the time allowed for them is less than an hour and a quarter, and I can say that any two of these questions would nearly absorb all the time, to be fully answered. Whether correctness of knowledge is simultaneous with cognisance or arises by any other subsequent process; whether a donkey is an instrument in the production of a jar, or whether *anupalabdhi* or absence is a good instrument of knowledge,—are all questions more or less abstruse and difficult to be satisfactorily answered by the candidates in the puzzled and excited state of their intellects. I should have gladly entered into a detailed criticism of the questions, but refrain lest I should encroach upon your valuable space. Suffice it to say that all the questions are more or less objectionable both with regard to the distribution of marks and the time given for their solution, not to speak of their stiffness.

When we take into consideration that our University allows such things to go on, it is no wonder that the results of the several examinations must be up-side-down year after year. It is a pity that the Syndicate should give full scope to the whims and oddities of certain unsympathetic examiners which alone can account for the appearance of such balderdash questions as have found place in this year's Sanskrit papers. In order that the examination may be fair, the papers in all the second languages should be of uniform length and equal difficulty. It seems that hitherto it has been the practice with the Syndicate to leave everything to the judgment and entire discretion of the examiners, which is very questionable. It is but proper that to obviate all scandals, of which we have had so much recently, the Syndicate should exercise more controlling power over the examinations and all connected with them. The only way to guard against such deviations as there have been in this year's Sanskrit papers is that the Syndicate should divide themselves into committees, and reject such questions as are too difficult or are too easy. It is necessary, in the interests of the hundreds of young men that aspire to enter the portals of our University, that the examiners should be made responsible. Under the system that at present obtains, it seems, that the examiners are all powerful and are quite at liberty to do what they please. There are, besides, no well-defined rules for the guidance of examiners. The present system of appointing examiners, and their relation to the Syndicate, therefore, call for immediate reform.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 15. GRADUATE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed through the medium of your influential and valuable journal to ask the University examiners in languages, to inform the candidates for the Previous and Junior B. A. examinations, *before they take their oral examination, of the day* and hour at which they will be examined in both the languages. It happens that those that have been once or twice plucked in either of these examinations, and have taken up employment are put to much inconvenience and hardship as they have to go and wait near the University Hall everyday from ten in the morning till five in the evening for their *viva voce* examination. Besides, those Under-Graduates who have to prepare for the ensuing examination in Jurisprudence cannot afford to wait on the Examiners everyday, if the latter do not declare the time beforehand. Those candidates, moreover, that stay at Bandora or Kalyan, have to remain without food for about seven hours till the day of their examination, and so, I trust, the examiners will henceforward look to the convenience of the candidates as much as they do to their own. I would also suggest the great desirability that the oral examination of those candidates that have come here from the mofussil for the purpose should be held first.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 16. LIBRA.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice:—

RE BHIKAJEE GANESH.—Mr. Russell, for a creditor, said that last month his client obtained a rule which had since been made absolute. On the 2nd inst., the insolvent obtained a rule setting aside the former rule; but he was now agreeable to have his own rule discharged, and to have the opposing creditor's rule reheard on some future occasion.

The Judge asked if this was the case in which the insolvent set up an *alibi*.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, said that the rule obtained by his client called upon the opposing creditor to show cause why the *ex parte* order made against the insolvent should not be reheard. A solicitor's clerk who made an affidavit swearing to the service of the rule upon the insolvent had, the learned counsel understood, been dismissed by his employers. Mr. Manker had no objection to the first rule being argued on a future occasion; but as the rule obtained by his client had virtually been made absolute, he would ask for the costs of that rule. It had been shown clearly that the affidavit sworn by the solicitor's clerk was false; and this was all his client wanted.

Mr. Russell applied for an adjournment of the matter till the rule obtained by his client had been disposed of.

The application was granted.

RE GUSTAVE JOURDAIN.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, and it was granted.

RE DATTU SHIVKARAN.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which Mr. Manker opposed on behalf of a creditor. After some discussion, the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE VENAYEK SADANUND.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent, a clerk in Government service, in the Military Department, was granted an interim order.

RE NARAYAN BHIKAJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

The Judge remarked that the insolvent, although unemployed, had incurred liabilities to the extent of Rs. 16,000.

Mr. Manker explained that one of the items was a sum of Rs. 11,000 due to the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank for calls.

The application was eventually granted.

RE JAIBAI WIDOW.—On the application of Mr. Manker on behalf of the insolvent, the widow of Khan Mahomed Nensey, an interim order was granted.

RE PALLONJEE DADABHOY.—The insolvent was, on the application of Mr. Manker, granted an extension of his interim order.

RE AHMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.—Mr. Dhairyavan asked leave to affix a notice on the door of the house occupied by Doolubdas Tricumdas, the insolvent's partner. This man who had also applied for the benefit of the Act, evaded service, and Mr. Manker's client was therefore unable to produce his books. The application was granted.

RE PALLONJEE BURJORJEE BATLIWALLA.—On the motion of Mr. Manker, the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge was granted to the insolvent.

RE DAKOO RAGOWJEE.—The rule granted to the insolvent to withdraw his petition was made absolute.

RE CHARLES ROGERS.—The petition of this insolvent was dismissed for want of prosecution

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—John Hewet Fernandes; Krishnarao Ramchunder and others; Alibhai Abdoola Pathan; Shaik Oomer Issajee and others; Baba Chunder Raikur and others; Krishnabhoy Malskar; Cassinath Kessowjee; Mooljee Premjee; Sadashew Dutt Bapoorao; Narayen Govind; Dhanna Pitamber and others; Ramchunder Vemayek and another; Shaik Cassum Sheik Dawood; Narayen Bhana; Sheik Ibrahim Goolam Hoosein and others; Mahomed Abajee Konkanee; Merarjee Rowjee; Hussain Oomer Memon; and Tyabal Hussonali Borah.

PRESERVERS for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE COROMANDEL POETS.

WE give below a further batch of the effusions of the Coromandel poets:—

O happy dream, so quickly o'er,
Too soon we're reaching India's shore,
How fast the time has flown;
Dear Captain, can you not delay?
Do listen when a maid doth pray—
Do try and linger on the way—
For his sake and my own.

A month ago I left my home
Impelled by playfulness to roam,
And see the world at large;
I thought an Eastern trip the thing,
So shook the dewdrops from my wing,
And caring nought for anything
I packed up my baggage.

At Tilbury docks I found a tug,
Which took myself and things all snug
On board a stately steamer:
The Coromandel was its name,
The Captain was a man of fame,
Polite to man, courtly to dame,
He was in truth a beamer;

My cabin was a wondrous place,
The glass was small and showed my face
Down to my sloping shoulders.
I said when first my berth I scanned,
He was a clever one who planned
Comfort like that we find on land
Midst oceans waves and boulders.

My place at table next I took,
Assisted by a youth named Cook,
Whose friendship I had made
When travelling in the London train,
In at the window came the rain,
He saw the wet would cause me pain
So hastened to my aid.

What fun it was to sit and munch
Breakfast and dinner, tea, and lunch
With pleasant people near
And what cared I if some did say
That Jasper Cook spent all the day
Glancing and smiling down my way,
As if he thought me dear.

At Gib we went ashore to see
Its famous rock and gallery
Impregnable to foes:
'Twas then I fancied that, perhaps,
E're precious time should all elapse
And there should be no strange mishaps
Cook might propose.

But no—aboard again we went,
Our course to Malta sternly bent,
But did not land at all.
Then onwards to Port Said so merry,
Where some drank port and some drank perry,
Whilst others tasted the ship's sherry
And bitters brought from Galle.

At Suez we all took a ride,
Dear Jasper ambled by my side
On sturdy little moke.
Ah now, I felt, the moment's come,
He'll beg me now to share his home
No longer by myself to roam—
But not a word he spoke.

Heartsore and vexed I nearly wept,
The saline tears I've always kept
For special times like those.
But plucking up a spirit bold
All sorts of anecdotes I told
Of lovers in the days of old
When knights did soon propose.

He made no sign: that day at five
A Royal Princess did arrive,
And joined our Tilbury party.
Our numbers were increased two score,
Ten gay young bachelors or more,
Who seemed of fun to have a store
And laughed with laugh most hearty.

Forward we went; the next day's sun
Had scarcely half his course quite run
When, joys of joys, I found
In a sweet lad of pallid cheek,
In form as slender as a leek,
And manner most extremely meek,
A solace for my wound.

Joseph Emanuel Brown was he,
A perfect gentleman to see,
With lovelight in his eyes.
He was not big, he was not small,
His hair had not begun to fall,
He was not short, he was not tall,
But just the proper size.

Cook's goose was cooked when with a frown,
I told him I preferred young Brown
As partner of the fun—
Which first with quoits and then with ball
Made sporting programmes seem quite full,
Flirting and dancing quite the rule,
And lotteries on the run.

At Aden when the wily Jew
Brought feathers white and black, a few
Were given me by Joe—
It was so kind of him, dear boy,
So sweet of him to cause me joy,
Pleasure without the least alloy,
He surely loves me now—

Alas! the journey's nearly over
Short time remains for bashful lover
He needs some help—he does—
At last night's ball it seemed so near
This morning too, to all t'was clear:
I'd spurn all hearts however dear,
Oh when will he propose?

THE FORLORN ONE.

ADVICE TO MR. J. E. BROWN—gratis, free, for nothing,

Look before you leap, Joe,
A crafty one is she;
I know the likes of her, Joe,
Take your cue from me.
Beam upon her sweetly,
Don't tread upon her toes,
But when she's making eyes at you
Don't forget your noes.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking,
Nor yet endowed with great facility for rhyme;
Still I decide this occasion on competing
And thus comply with the requirements of the time.

In Brindisi I remained for several days,
Not from choice, but from necessity you know,
And amusements being there rather scarce
When the time came I was rather glad to go.

We started rather early in the morning,
'Twas half-past five if I remember right,
And groups of promenaders were soon forming
Of passengers arrived the previous night.

My breakfast was of porridge and lamb's fry,
Conversation was, I noticed, rather slack,
But passengers are always rather shy
At first, but mostly soon get over that.

The company on board was most select,
And one line I must surely set apart
For mention of Royal Highness most elect
The Duchess of Connaught.

Others there were on board, too, of great fame,
Financier and Diplomatist of note,
Whose actions the world's journals all preclaim:
Sir Auckland Colvin, we all know the name.

Our run to Egypt was just what it *ought* to be
And passengers not feeling out of sorts
Began to think of games and pastimes, but you see
With small results, the time being rather short.

And as we sped
By classic shores
Through Grecian seas
Artist gifted,
Well depicted
Sunset glows.

By special train we ran through Pharao's land
And all wished what was possible to see
Of the rich province come to England's hand
By action prompt, combined with policy.

The native villages as far as could be seen
Through the carriage windows were classic but not clean,
As for the grub served, now the journey's ended,—
Least said on that score is soonest mended.

At Suez we arrived exact to date
And certainly only about an hour late,
And on P. and O. launches all alive and well
Were towed to the steamer the "Coromandel."

On board, I note, what pleases me,
The people have a multitude of graces,
And promenading you may see
Quite a number of very pretty faces.

I could enlarge upon the sports withal,
But for my wish to avoid being personal
Under the careful guidance of our gallant Captain
We should perform the voyage in about days ten.

I therefore wish you all a pleasant voyage from to-day.
Until our safe arrival in the City of Bombay.

Nov. 11. HELLENICUS SCRIPSIT.

"Liverpool Street at 11 a.m. the P. and O. special
Leaves for the Albert Docks from whence the good ship Coromandel
Starts for Bombay on the 20th inst."—See daily papers
Very full was the train, though not very long was the journey.
After the passengers' friends had taken a little refreshment
Back they returned to the shore, and slowly the ship left her moorings,
Handkerchiefs, hats and umbrellas were waving farewell as we left them
Until the clang of the bell summoned us all down to tiffin.
Down the river we sailed till the evening, somewhere off Margate,
"Let go the anchor," he cried. (By "he" I refer to the pilot.)
Eight hours we lay there at anchor, and most of us grumbled a little.
Lo! where Dover's grim castle frowns forth on the silvery Channel
Anxiously sought for by passengers, sick with the crossing from Calais;
(We did not see it ourselves, for we were asleep in our cabin.)
Glorious weather next day as we coasted along down the Channel
Close to the Island of Wight, better known as the garden of England,
So that our last view of home was perhaps of all others the fairest.
Why was it, crossing the Bay, that our appetites suddenly failed us,
Some sought seclusion below, whilst others lay pallid in deck chairs.
Enough of this subject, 'tis painful, and one we don't care to remember.
Far in the distant West, the sun sank down in the billows
As to St. Vincent we came, and thought of next day at Gibraltar;
Hopes that, alas! were never fulfilled, as we found on arrival
Half-an-hour only we stayed, and none of the passengers landed.
Vain are the wishes of man, as we learnt on the ship Coromandel,
Everyone thought we had left all stormy weather behind us.
Suddenly up rose the wind, and rude Boreas shook up the billows,
Making most of us wish we were safely at home in old England.
Malta we viewed from the ship, but the cholera kept us from landing,
Which was also the cause of much severe disappointment.
What did we do at Port Said? Well, we most went ashore in the evening,
Tried our luck at roulette, to see if dame Fortune would aid us,
But that goddess is fickle, and many of us she deserted.
Two days in the canal was quite long enough, we considered,
Heat and sand and flies, enough to drive a man crazy,
And for untiring devotion, commend me the fly that's Egyptian.
Great excitement at Suez to see the new people arriving,
Got them safely on board, and started at two in the morning.
Travelling down the Red Sea, the heat was rather distressing,
And some excitement was caused by a fire in the night before Perim.
Aden, as usual, was warm, and the diving boys' hideous clamour
Made itself heard as the sixpences fell, to be eagerly *sought for.*
The greatest success of the voyage took place only yesterday evening,
Being a fancy dress ball, arranged by our worthy committee.
Dolly and Baby were there, and also our old friend Mikado.

BURNING OF THE KAMPTEE PUBLIC ROOMS.

A KAMPTEE correspondent, writing to a Madra contemporary, gives a detailed account of the fire at the Kamptee public rooms; a brief notice of which was published in the *Gazette* of Monday. He says:

The Kamptee public rooms are no more. They were destroyed by fire last night, November 10, at the last rehearsal of a comedy, called "Weak Woman" which was to have been performed on the 11th and 12th. The rooms, which were originally given to the officers of the garrison by a Rajah of Nagpore, consisted of a somewhat extensive range of thatched buildings on the ground-floor, and closely connected with each other, the greater part being under one roof. A large ball-room, with a stage at one end, was joined on one side by a billiard room, and on the other by the library and the reading room. From the latter a thatched covered way led to the liquor-bar, whist room, and dressing room, all in one block, and this block is all that has been saved. The stage was a very good one, set up mainly by Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley Leigh-Hunt, a great authority on theatrical matters, who was for some time Honorary Secretary of the Kamptee Public Rooms, and Manager of the Dramatic Society. It was on the stage that the fire originated. Just before the curtain went up for Act II., at about 10-30, from some unexplained cause the light material forming part of the scenery at one side of the proscenium caught fire and in a moment the flames ran up to the top of the proscenium. Beyond the reach of coats, and everything else available for beating them down. From the top of the scenery the flames spread to the ceiling cloth, and very soon, through the hole burnt in this, the thatch of the bare roof caught fire. It was then clear that nothing remained to be done except to save asmuch property as possible. The male part of theCompany with the scene shifters, numbering about eleven persons, set to work to remove all the heavy furniture; while the three ladies of the Company, with the most praiseworthy energy, devoted themselves to the library; and it is worthy of note—especially by cynical sneerers at a "Weak Woman"—that, while they saved works of reference, they left the novels to burn, and yet among the three was one whose novels flourish already between the bright boards of Railway editions. In a short time the ball-room, nearly cleared of furniture, was untenable; from its roof the flames extended to the billiard room, and to the library—more slowly to the latter, on account of the wind. The billiard table was a hopeless case from the first. It was immoveable, and would have required skilled men, and many of them, to take it to pieces and remove it. Most of the natives about had fled, goodness knows why, for there was no danger. By this time the heat and smoke in most of the rooms were unbearable. The men of the 4th M. C. and 20th M. S. turned up from their neighbouring lines, and they worked with a will in removing to a safe distance the already rescued property, and in saving the detached block containing the liquor-bar, &c., by knocking down the covered way. Later on the engines arrived, and the Europeans of the Middlesex Regiment and Royal Artillery. But by that time nothing less than Ocean would have put the fire out; and there was nothing then to save. There was a great similarity in the origin of this fire, and that at the Exeter Theatre. Those who have read of the latter will remember the lightning-like rapidity with which the flames took possession of the scenery, and rendered vain all efforts to subdue them. That experience was fully borne out in last night's conflagration. A garden pump, or Harden's grenades for extinguishing fire, might have availed during the first minute of the fire, but the flames were so immediately out of reach that without these resources, absolutely nothing could be done. It was a magnificent if melancholy sight, and as the ridge of the roof caught first, the conflagration lasted much longer than if it had run up from the eaves. From the centre the yellow blaze roared up into the sky, and huge red tongues of flame flickered through the dense-rolling volumes of smoke, while on either side, on the thatch, white waves of fire rippled downwards towards the eaves, and as they reached them, curled down under them, much in the same way as the crest of a roller in the Madras surf curls over on a calm day. This morning the rooms have the dignity of ruined Carthage, and they possess a grandeur which was unknown to them when shrouded and dwarfed by a hideous and gigantic covering of thatch."

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ANCESTRAL PROPERTY AMONG KHOJAS.

THE following is a further instalment of the full text of the judgment delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine in the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another:—

No conveyance of ancestral property described as such has been produced, nor any will containing such bequest. Habibbhai Ibrahim's will of 22nd August, 1864, Ex. 64, and his last will, Ex. 62, dated 29th December, 1864, of which probate was obtained, both state in the commencement, that all the estate dealt with was acquired by the testator personally. Two solemn acts of defendant are also relied on as evidence by plaintiff. Defendant's brother Fazal died leaving a widow, whom he appointed executrix of his will, some daughters, and no son. Defendant opposed the grant of probate, and made two affidavits in 1870. In para. 3 of Ex. 67, he swore that none of Fazal's property was self-acquired, but was all ancestral, and received from the father Habibbhai. In Ex. 66, he reiterated this statement, and swore in para. 6 as follows:—"I am informed and advised, and submit to the consideration of this Honourable Court, that, according to the law applicable to the Khoja caste, which is the Hindoo Law, the said Fazal Habibbhoy had no power to make a will dealing with the immoveable property acquired from his ancestors in derogation of the rights of his heirs (in this instance his daughters), and also that the said Sonbai, as the widow of a Khoja, can take only a life interest in the immoveable property left by her husband, subject to the maintenance and marriage expenses of his daughters." Defendant now says that he made these statements on imperfect information, and that he only learned what the Khoja custom was in later years when the Khoja Commission investigated such subject. But he admits that in 1870 his age was 32 years, and that he was used to business, and that he acted under the advice of Mr. Remington, a solicitor of this Court. It appears also from the pleading of earlier suits, between members of his family, in which he was a party, that the close resemblance between Khoja custom and Hindoo law, in respect of inheritance, joint family and partition, was known to them all. (See Ex. A. 51 to 53, Ex. A. 47 to 50, and Ex. A. 56 to 60.) It is necessary to add that Habibbhoy had bequeathed to Fazal by his last will, (A. 62) a fourth share of his estate, after paying debts and legacies; and that after arbitration it was settled that Fazal should receive Rs. 1,40,000 cash, and an equal value of immoveable property (See Ex. A. 64 to A. 66.) What defendant asserted in the affidavit was that ancestral immoveable property in the hands of a son was subject to the incidents of Hindoo law. He assumed that what Fazal took under Habib's will was ancestral in Fazal's hands, an opinion said to have been generally held until the case of Jugmohundas Mangaldas Nathoobhai *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy was decided. But his affidavits are silent as to whether Habib's property had descended from Ibrahim, and in the pleadings of earlier suits, both defendant and Habib had denied that it had. Leaving for the present the evidence of documents, I come now to that given orally. A number of alleged instances of the custom are supported by isolated witnesses. Witness 7, Ghulam Hussan Purdhan, instanced himself as turned out and disinherited. The alleged "turning out" may have been the usual start in life. The witness broke down in examination as to the estate being ancestral. It was of small amount, and the witness took no trouble to inquire how it was left. He deposes to another instance of Bala Vazir's family. But it does not appear that there was ancestral estate. The same witness and witness 9 are called to prove a case occurring at the Portuguese City of Damaun. Witness 17 gives useless evidence about Abdul Huka turning out a son. Witness 15, Rahimbhai, deposed to an unequal distribution of ancestral property by will of Kassum Nath. But as the learned counsel for plaintiff had access to the will in question, the witness was obliged in examination to give a quite different account and to reveal his desire to deceive the Court. Witness 18 deposes to several turnings out: the circumstances are vaguely stated. Witness 19 says he turned out his own son; but he means that he made him begin to earn his own living. Witness 20 also deposes to two turnings out. Witness 23 turned out three of his sons, but he is on good terms with them, and what he means is that he set them up in business. Witness 24 spoke to being turned out himself, and doing the same to his son. Each received a small capital. And as he succeeded to his father's property, his son may probably do the same—the turning out was starting a business with funds supplied by the father. The witness relates several other cases, but is somewhat shaken in examination. Witness 27 describes himself as turned out, But he shewed in examination that this suited his comfort, and on his father's death the elder brother gave him a share and he has inherited a shop. Witness 28, Dossabhai Pabani, says he turned out his son Rahimbhai, witness 31. But it is clear that it suited the son to leave, they are on good terms, and the son's interest is to avoid quarrelling with his father's second wife, the property being self-acquired property, in which the son expects a share when his father dies. Witness 30, Rahima, has never left his father's house. He has tried to magnify a small quarrel into a separation and disherision. His father is alive but has not been called, and as the son has no personal knowledge, I cannot assume that there was ancestral estate. Witness 29, Datu, produces his father's will, (Ex. A 39, dated 1885.) Except his mere statement, there is no evidence that the estate was ancestral. There are other children for whose marriages expenses will have to be incurred: the mother has not been called. All that is proved is that Datu, a wandering sort of fellow, lives with his mother, who doubtless keeps the family and business together. The case of witness 26 is very much of the same character. Witness 32, Jafirbhai's evidence, is interesting. An old and insignificant quarrel is deposed to: but what Mr. Starling relies on as a

claimed 27½ lakhs from Karimbhai, a claim which his widow Labai compromised for 2 lakhs. The will has not been produced, and it would be unsafe to infer that the bequest related to the money in this business, especially as defendants' witnesses treat it as made out of very high commissions earned by Karimbhai at one time, and afterwards by his wife as agent for some mills. The sons live with her, and have not complained against the will. Karimbhai, also as witness 14 says, bought immoveable property in her name. The circumstances point to special arrangements in which Karimbhai, his wife, and sons concurred. Witnesses 17, 36, 41 and 44 depose to turnings out in the family of Sajan Valu who is said to have turned out his sons Nanji and Visram, which sons also turned out their respective eldest sons, Kasam and Fazal. Hasam, witness 36, tried to make out that Sajan's sons got unequal shares; but the will, Ex. A 40, shews that each got Rs. 1,000. This disproves disherison, and as to the turning out of Nanji, who has not been called, witness 17 deposes that he carried on Sajan's shop. The evidence of Visram, witness 41, shows that he was not turned out. He first said he separated from Sajan on a disagreement, but afterwards explained that he carried on the shop after his father had made enough money, the retirement of his father from the business being what Visram called a separation. As regards the turning out of his son Fazal, Visram first said he turned him out with nothing, his conduct being bad: but afterwards he said, "I gave him the shop the day he was turned out." Visram having made his modest fortune out of it, gave Fazal the opportunity of doing the same. They live together, and witness 17 won't swear that they do not eat together. The turning out of Nanji's son merely means that it suited the latter to live with his grandfather. It is difficult to understand why these witnesses and witnesses 23 and 24 were called. It is a misuse of speech to describe the setting up of a son in business as a turning out, especially when the son gains thereby, and afterwards, on the father's death, succeeds to the father's saving, whether or not on starting the son in business the father actually parts with the dominion over property or not? Investigated cases like these indicate the need of caution in dealing with bye-gone claims like that of Wajir, the son of Khaki Dossa, about which witness 6 speaks. I do not think it would be safe to believe the unsupported witness, especially where the will is not produced. It is clear that the shares taken by sons depend in many cases on the amount already expended on their marriages, or otherwise advanced to them, and on the number of young or unmarried children still to be provided for. These and other causes of unequal partitions disappear from memory as time runs on. There is another instance of a claim for maintenance made before the Jummat, about 35 years ago, by one Mahomed Kasim, or to a share in the property of his father, Kasim Dosa. Witnesses 6,8,12,13,15, 21 and 47 depose to the affair, and Ex. A 36 and A 112 relate to it. It is said the Jummat refused to interfere. This refusal is easily accounted for. Such interference on their part appears to have been very rare, they knowing that the jurisdiction in all matters of property was vested in the Supreme Court; and that in this matter the father had won in an ejectment suit. There is evidence, too, that Mahomed was an unpopular person; and the statements at p. 349 of 12 Bom. H. C. R. of Sir Joseph Arnold, to which Mr. Starling has referred the Court, show that at this time the family were involved in the great feuds, including a murder, which arose in the Khoja community, about the law of inheritance. It is not clear that Mahomed had any right to maintenance, being a disobedient son. The evidence to show that Kasim Dosa had ancestral property is meagre and ureliable. The Fazendar, the only witness in the ejectment suit, deposed that the house belonged to Kasim's father, and that there was a will made in respect to the house. (See. Ex. 123, Perry J.'s Notes.) It is said that when Kasim died, leaving a will, Mahomed got no share. The will is not produced. Witness 8, his brother Chand, says that Mahomed survived Kasim no claim. Witness 6 says Mahomed predeceased Kasim. Be this as it may, it is clear from the statements of Chand and those of witness 13, Ichalal, who was employed as Kasim's Mehta when Kasim died, that Kasim left little or no property after payment of his debts. I am, therefore, of opinion that no inference about custom can safely be drawn from the behaviour of Mahomed Kasim. I may here state, what appears to be a sound contention on the part of Mr. Jardine, that statements of dead or absent persons to the effect that they owned ancestral property, are irrelevant if there is no difference between the ancestral and self-acquired property as regards the father's power of disposal, such statements on that assumption not being against the proprietory interest of the speaker. This remark applies to what witness 42 says about the ancestral property of his father Somji. Moreover, what there was in Kutch yields no income; and the statements about ancestral cash are very meagre. Besides, the witness got a share in the stock-in-trade, and the presumption is that this was a proper share. Somji made a will, not produced. The witness and the other members of the family consented to its dispositions when stated by Somji; they thought it a proper will. The fact that they were consulted indicates, perhaps, that the father considered thay had vested rights. Witness 42 says his brother Nansi turned out two of his sons. One died childless, before Nansi: the other, Hasam, is cited as a son disinherited. But on examining the will (Ex. A 41 of 1870) I find that after bequeathing Rs. 1,000 to each of the three married daughters, Nansi left the residue to his son Fazal on trust to appropriate the income of Rs. 15,000 to Hasam's family, and to divide the *corpus* at Hasam's death among his children. The evident intention was to save it from being wasted by Hasam, who appears to have taken no objection, who may have acquiesced, and was as likely as not consulted. The witness 42 did not give a candid account of what the will discloses. It does not indicate in any way whether the property was ancestral or self-acquired. Witness 46 says he was turned out. But he was started with a capital of Rs. 400, apparently his wife's *stridhan*, and he acquiesced in what was really his own starting in trade. He has made a lakh of rupees, and out of this self-acquired property has educated one son to be a medical practitioner, while he has made the lucrative business over to the other. His answer that the latter has not claimed a share, and is not entitled to do so during the witness's life, is a truism at Hindoo Law, and this evidence is irrelevant to the custom. Witness 47 speaks to the turning out of one Fazal, but is all too vague. He produces the will (Ex. A 42, dated 1877) of his brother Haji. I draw no inference therefrom. Witness 25 says he left the family place in Kutch, being turned out with nothing but his wife's ornaments and clothes. In Bombay he turned out his own son, who, however, had taken about half his father's capital. Witness 43, a Kutch man, settled here, turned out a disobedient son, and told him to earn his own living. I infer nothing from this, nor from the vague statements about older transactions in Kutch. The instance in Halfan Damanis household, which witnesses 18 and 22 mention is also useless, the statements being meagre and vague. Witness 5, a Bhavnagar man, is called to prove that he turned out his disobedient sons. But witness 69, one of the sons, tells a very different story. He considers he may claim partition, but being richer than his father he does not choose to do so. The cases of children by slave girls deposed to by witnesses 35 and 37 occurring in Kutch and Zanzibar have no bearing on the issues, and were probably disposed of on special grounds. I have now discussed all the instances by which defendant attempts to prove the customs he alleges. His witnesses have, as a rule, given their opinions in favour of his contention; but the value of these opinions as evidence is in proportion to the instances the witnesses know of, and several of them admit that such instances are while the transactions instanced as proofs of the customs have rare, as we have seen, either as a rule not been proved, or are explained as easily or better by some other reason. For instance, witness 12, Jairajbhai Peerbhai, a person of great repute among the Khojas and a member of the Khoja Commission, could remember no instance of a Khoja dividing ancestral property unequally amongst children or disposing of it against his sons' wishes, or alienating it from them by will. He could remember no instance of a will disposing of ancestral property, or of a son being turned out by his father. He had heard of partitions between father and sons with the father's consent. Witness 14, a member of the Khoja Arbitration Board, could only quote four instances of turning out and disinheriting, and I have found all four to be unproved. Witness 11, a Mukhi, and the person who sent a letter, intended to influence persons in Kattywar about to make statements regarding Khoja custom, makes admissions similar to those of Jairajbhai Peerbhai: so does witness 38. Most of the instances cited by witness 15, a managing member of the Jumat, are disproved. Witness 45, Rahman Allana, a Justice of the Peace, was carefully questioned; but gives no instance of disposal of ancestral property. Another sort of evidence is that given by defendant and his then secretary, De Monte, about plaintiff's alleged acquiescence in the existence of the customs now set up in the years 1879 and 1880, when plaintiff attended the meetings of some Khojas, on his father's premises, to discuss the new project of law about Khoja succession. It is said that he silently assented to the proposal that ancestral and self-acquired property should be equally at the disposal of the father. I do not think such assent is proved. The proceedings extended over several meetings no accurate minutes were kept. Those present spoke in several languages, of which De Monte cannot be considered a good scholar. But what was assented to appears to have been proposals for future legislation? and it would be highly inequitable, as well as opposed to common sense, to suppose that any person present assented to any interference with his rights to property. It is evident from defendant's affidavits of 1870, from the pleadings in earlier suits, and from the statements of Dharmsi Punjabhai, one of the Commissioners, that very great difference of opinion must have existed before the Commission set to work. Plaintiff denies the truth of DeMonte's statements, and says he (plaintiff) acted as copyist only I have now discussed all the various evidence whereby defendant seeks to prove the existence of usages modifying the ordinary Hindoo Law. I do not think that it proves that the father may dispose of ancestral property with the same freedom and indifference to the rights of undivided sons, in the case of self-acquired property. No will nor conveyance has been produced which purports so to do; whereas several wills recite that the property bequeathed is self-acquired, and the ordinary language of the Khojas is proved to contain words and phrases indicating the distinctions so well known to the Hindu Law. Where unequal distributions are proved to have been made, in some cases there was no ancestral property, or none was proved to exist; in others where there was ancestral property, the excluded son is proved to have acquiesced or joined in the special mode of distribution, after consultation; in others this concurrence may easily be inferred. Sons often wish to do the right thing, and do not trouble themselves about their strict rights at law, which they are willing to waive when the mother's comfort or the maintenance of younger brothers is concerned, and especially if the father expresses his wishes. The Court cannot infer that no right exists when under special circumstances it is not exercised, or a special contract is made. The case of witness 69, the son of witness 5, is that of a son who has become so wealthy that he does not care to enforce partition. No perfect instance of deliberate claim to partition finally refused has been proved. A great number of cases of alleged turning out of sons have been brought forward, in order to induce the Court to draw the inference that if the son had had any right to claim partition he would have made a claim on being turned out. In many of these cases there was no ancestral property proved, and therefore they are not in point. In many others the expression "turning out" was a misuse of language; where, as in the cases of nine sons, what happened, was their setting up in business, and in those of three or four more the change to a separate abode or a relation's house added to their comfort. Several of the "turned out" sons are on the best of terms with their fathers, and it does not appear that they usually are disinherited; rather that they get a share on the father's death. Some of them were disobedient sons, in whose favour those elderly or respectable gentlemen who compose the Jamat were not at all likely to interfere on social or moral grounds. If maintenance was claimed, the action of the Jamat in refusing aid to such children might perhaps be justified by the considerations mentioned by Mr. Justice Pinhey, in Ramchandra S. Vagh *vs.* Sakharam G. Wagh I.L.R. 2, Bom.346. (See too W.andB. 583 3rd Ed.) I am, for these reasons, of opinion that the so-called turnings out do not afford ground for inferring that the sons knew they could not claim partition from the father of the ancestral property. The evidence does not appear to me to satisfy Thibaut's rule about proof of custom. It does not seem that a majority looks on the alleged special customs as binding, or that the instances have been well-known, concordant and continuous. The evidence given on behalf of plaintiff has now to be examined. It appears to me to negative the existence of the special customs set up. Plaintiff has not given much evidence as to the customs at Bombay. Witness 67 deposes to a partition enforced by a son against the will of the father, the property being self-acquired. Witness 59 tells of a partition in the family of one Rajan, but as his account differs from that of Sundajee, witness 65, I hold the proof to fail. Witness 55 deposes to several partitions among Bombay Khojas, at places in the Persian Gulf. I attach no weight to them, as he is contradicted by plaintiff's witness 78, and as it is likely enough that what may have occurred were only dissolutions of partnerships. Ex. 88 is a formal registered document of 1879, in Maratha, whereby Abdula, the son of the witness 53, a Khoja of Malad, in the neighbouring island of Salsette, in consideration of property given to him, his wife, and his son, by witness 53, relinquishes all right to the remaining joint ancestral and self-acquired property and future acquisitions. Witness 53 has not heard of ancestral property being alienated away from the son in a Khoja family; but he professes ignorance of the legal question involved, and says he yielded a share to Abdula, a bad fellow, through fear of his otherwise doing him serious injury. Now, though he may have been glad to get rid of him, it is doubtful whether he would have given him a share, unless he thought partition were compellable; the fact at least remains that the son induced the reluctant father to give him a share. Witnesses 71, Ganjee whose family comes from Sinugara, near Anjar, in Kutch, deposes to one of the sons of his relation, Hasam Chakpal, obtaining partition of property in Bombay; but this property had been earned in a trade in wood which the sons, as well as the father, carried on. There is no reason to suppose it was ancestral; but witness 6 3 confirms this witness as to Hasam having inherited houses and other property in Kutch. It may have been joint property. Most of the instances of partitions enforced by sons, on which plaintiff relies, are alleged to have occurred in the kingdom of Kutch, and in the different principalities of the Kattywar Peninsula. Many of the Khoja families in Bombay have migrated from those regions: many still keep up a connection with them. Defendant's family was settled a few generations back at Bhavnagar. Some of the partitions in evidence took place among the peasants or petty craftsmen in quiet rural districts. In others more or less family connection with Bombay had begun; but, as a rule, these families are in different circumstances to those of the Bombay Khojas whose mercantile enterprise opens up great businesses with places far across the seas, like Zanzibar or Hongkong or Bunder Abbas, where branches of these wealthy firms are started and new trading colonies begin. The change of circumstances producing different needs, and the contact with other communities and customs doubtless produce variations in dealings with family property, independent of the special contracts where convenience often varies the general rule. The evidence also relates to the acts of several generations. But it discloses, speaking generally, the existence of old institutions; even to this day the Khojas dwelling under the Durbars of Kutch and Kattywar have suffered less interference of courts and law than the Khojas in Bombay. The feudal landowner, the headmen of the village and the authorities of the Khoja community all appear as influencing and determining the settlement of disputes about partition. Thus the court has better material than the hypothesis of a form of Hindoo Law more archaic than the Mitakshara for determining what constraining notions about the power of disposal of property the Khojas of Bombay brought from their ancient homes. The defendant wished for a Commission to examine witnesses in those principalities, but did not press the application. A number have been called, some for defendant, many for plaintiff, and examined in Court, where the long and rather tedious cross-examinations enabled me in several instances to estimate to a certain extent their demeanour and animous. I will first take the cases occurring in Kutch. Witness 51 Adobhai, is a Jareja Rajpoot, the representative of one of the divisions of a family which owns twelve villages and rights and privileges of a feudal kind The mansion house is at Badresar, where. Adobhai resides, and where one division of the land belongs to his branch and is managed by him. He states that as he collects dues from his ryots, he knows what lands of theirs have been held by their ancestors. He exercises a sort of lordship over them, with which I am not unfamiliar, having once been employed as a Political officer in Kattywar. When disputes arise in families, and they seek to divide their lands, it is not unnatural that they should apply to him. There are 40 or 50 Khoja families at Badresar of which 12 or 14 are ryots of this witnesses division. He has arbitrated a number of their partitions and gives clear evidence also of the general custom. I am of opinion that he gave true evidence. He makes the following general statements:— "The son receives the ancestral property of the father. I have never heard a father deny the right of the son thereto. Partitions among Khojas are frequent at Badresar. In most instances we divide the self-acquired property also. If there are unmarried sons and daughters it is usual to give the father a larger share. Daughters get no share at all. If a father dies leaving unmarried daughters, the brothers have to provide for them. The Khoja father and each son take an equal share. If a father dies and the sons divide, the eldest gets no more than the others." Adobhai also gives five instances of partitions made by him at the demand of sons. The details show a close conformity to Hindoo Law. The whole property was divided. The picture of life presented by this witness is simple enough: the Khoja peasantry seem to treat ancestral and acquired property as equally joint property of the family, but not in the still more archaic way suggested by Mr. Starling as probable. Both are subject to partition. Witness 63, Devji, came here from Sinugra in Kutch. He says the son can claim a share in the ancestral property, and has not heard of any alienation away from the sons by gift or bequest. He describes the separation of his brothers from the father and another separation of one brother's son. One of the brothers Hassam Chakpal went to Bombay, were according to witness 71, his son Walji claimed partition. I see no reason to discredit the testimony of Devji. Witness 57 mentions some partitions at Anjor in Kutch, the property being apparently self-acquired or joint. It is not shown that the fathers were compelled to divide. The witnesses from Kattywar must now be discussed. They were cross-examined at enormous length in some cases with a view to detect falsehood, and a number of the partition deeds they have produced are challenged as forgeries. Witness 56, Mehr Ali Walji, belongs to a family living at Superi, in the Gondal State. His people have held the office of Waras among the Khojas. His demeanour was remarkably satisfactory: a false witness could not have stood such an examination. He has personal knowledge of nine partitions between father and son, some of them at the instance of the sons occurring at Superi and other places in Gondal Taluka and neighbouring States. He has not known of sons, claims being prosecuted in the courts: when the father brings home a new wife, and the women quarrel or some other reason exists, a son claims a share and gets it after the usual demur, a third person or the officer of the caste helping them to arrange matters. The ancestral and self-acquired property of the father are divided, as also the son's wife's ornaments if given by the son's father; the father and each son get equal shares, the mother no share. If the father is old, he often contents himself with a maintenance. As happened to the witness's own father, Dharmsi Ismal, witness 66 of Bhayawadar under Gondal, confirms most of these general statements. So does the old man Ghulam Husein, witness 70, from Waibander under Junagadh. Sherif Bhoga, witness 58, whose demeanour was most satisfactory, also declares the right of the son to claim, and says that both ancestral and self-acquired property are divided. The Hindus and the Memons there, he says, divide both; and in order to keep on good terms with the Hindus, the Khojas join the Mahajans in charitable institutions for animals. One partition claimed by Karim, son of witness 58, to which witness 56 deposes included ancestral property as appears from witness, 58. Another confirmation of witness 56 is that of witness 50, another Superi man, about Dama Valji. Mehr Ali produces Ex. 89, 90 and 91 about the arrangement whereby his father accepted two houses and maintenance and let his sons take the rest of the property. He describes how the outstanding debts were treated as joint property until collection, each co-parcener taking one of the set of books. The Exs. A 95 to A 99 were used to shew that the witness had spoken falsely about partitions, but I am satisfied with his explanations about these entries. Precision in becoming separate owners of *everything* is not always convenient. When witness 58, Sherif, and his son Karim divided, the outstanding due from debtors were treated and left as joint. I see no reason to disbelieve Sherif, although evidence of experts has been taken about the partition with his father, recorded in Ex. 92. The demand for partition was made by Sherif, and was willingly assented to by the father who received no share, but only assignments by way of maintenance. Sherif does not know that there was ancestral property. This witness cites several other partitions occurring at Superi and elsewhere as common occurrences. Witness 50, Nathu Haji of Superi, states that fathers cannot alienate ancestral property, and that they must proceed to partition when a son insists on his share. He produces a book, containing Ex. 85 and A 93, relating to a partition of ancestral houses and of outstanding loans, to which his son Kara compelled him on the occasion of witness marrying a new wife. He also proves the facts of partitions in the families of Sherif Ganji and Walji Jetha at the demand of the sons. In many of those partitions the whole property was divided: the father takes only an equal share unless there are young sons or unmarried daughters for him to provide for. He does not take the double share to which a Hindu dividing self-acquired property of his own motion is entitled under the Mitakshra (Ch. I, S. 5 S. Pl. 7, See W. and B. 211 and 770, and Maynes H. L. 413.) It is not easy to avoid supposing that many of the witnesses, when using the term self-acquired in antithesis to ancestral, meant savings or purchases out of the income of ancestral property or business, which would be joint in the hands of father and sons and follow the character of the patrimony. Witness 66, Dharmsi of Bhayawadar, in the Gondal principality, produced Ex. 100 the document of partition between his elder brother, Jivan, and their father, Ismal, in Sumvay 1903=A. D. 1847. He says he found it in an old book when tearing up old papers. It does not shew that the son enforced partition, but rather that the father agreed to one. Three sons remained, of whom Khimji separated in Sumvat 1910=A. D. 1853, giving the document Ex 101. He got a quarter share. There is no evidence of compelled partition. In St. 1926=A. D. 1870, Dharmsi and Kanji separated from the father and each other, executing Ex. 102, which recites that the father caused them to separate. The witness explains that this separation suited all parties, as it stopped the quarrelling in which the women indulged before partition. Ex. A. 106 is an account written on the back of Ex. 100, and irrelevent, except for examination purposes. The experts have been examined about Exs. 101 and 102, and their opinions differ. I see no reason to hold that they are forgeries. I took notice of the demeanour of the witness, which was excellent. The contents of the documents he produces are reasonable and artless. He was not shaken in examination, and, besides, these documents were not worth forging for plaintiff's purposes, as they only evidence partitions, but not partitions against the father's wish. The witness mentions several other partitions in the families of his brothers Jivan and Khimji. What he says about the division extending to the whole property, self-acquired as well as ancestral, is confirmed by many others. His evidence and the documents he produces are of high interests, as they shew how partitions often suit the convenience of the whole family, as the parents grow old, the sons bring younger women into the family, and when quarrels arise, they all prefer separate houses and not to dwell together in unity any more. Witness 49, Virji Kachra, comes from the trading town of Oopleta, in the Gondal State. He says that his father Kachra had ancestral property, but does not give details. Healleges partition with him, but it is not clear that there was any compulsion. Thus the importance of the documents (Exs. 81, 82 and 83) which he produces is lessened. It is not at all unlikely that a partition occurred as the father was not old and that he accepted a maintenance, father remarked that in the present suit and it is to be that the defendant is unable there is no suggestion property. But I from age to manage the hand. There is hesitate to hold these documents prove an obliteration in the date of Ex. 81. The witness has of late been closely connected with the plaintiff: he is of a more sophisticated class than the rustic witness, being a contractor for the revenues of a village and a trader. He is not corroborated, and I do not think it right to give weight to his testimony on the above matters or the partition shewn in Ex. 84 or the other partitions he mentions. Witness 64 comes from Panchpipra, near the town of Jaitpur. He produces Ex. 96, which Mr. Starling has attacked as a forgery, but I think without sufficient reason. It records a partition between one Mamud and his father Madhu, but no compulsion appears to have been used, and there is no evidence that the property, divided or any part, was ancestral. The same remarks apply to two other instances given by this witness. In that occurring in the family of Allana Rajan, the son exerted some pressure through the caste. This witness appeared to me rather dull, but not dishonest. Witness 54, Waljee, belonged to Satuda Wavdi, in the State of Rajkote. The village proprietors are Bhyad or collaterals of the Chiefs of Rajkote. Walji's family are weavers. He says that all property is partible, except the ornaments and clothes given by the bride's relations, and that the father usually gets twice the share of a son or rather one share for himself and one for the mother. Walji claimed and obtained partition from his own father: and when his own sons Sundarji and Karson at different times claimed partition from him, the Punch used pressure and induced him to comply and then arranged and attested the terms. There are only 4 or 5 houses of Khojas in this village, and no Mukhi nor Waras. The Punch seems to have been two of the manorial lords and a principal merchant and a farmer: like the Punchayet everywhere, they seem to have acted as persuaders. Walji afterwards settled in Bombay, where he says, his youngest son, Shamji, separated from him. Witness 65, Sundarji, his son, says he is the writer of the partition deeds produced (Exs. 97, 98 and 99), which are attacked as forgeries. He is in plaintiff's service, and has been to Kattywar with plaintiff hunting up witnesses; but his demeanour, like that of Walji and the other son Karson, was good in the witness box. The experts have been examined about the three releases. The release given by Sundarji (Ex. 97) is dated 15th Jet Sud 1922=28 June, 1866. It is at p. 106 of the same book, which contains at p. 77 a specimen of Sundaji's writing (Ex. A 100) of Magsir 1922=December 1865. Ex. 98 the release given by Karson, is dated 14th Phalgun Sud 1929=13th March 1873. It is at p. 117 of the book containing the heading on same page (Ex. A 103) by some other hand and the specimen of witness's writing (Ex. A 104) in Kartik, 1929=November 1872, Ex. 99 the release given by Shamji, is dated 8th Paush Sud 1940=6 January 1884. It is on an unnumbered page of the book which contains (Exs. A 102 and A 105), specimens of witness's handwriting in 10th Paush Wad 1940, and in 1935 and (Ex. A 101) a document written by Sundarji, dated 8th Paush Sud, 1940=6th January 1884, stating the terms of a sort of reunion under negociation, whereby Karson and his wife were to take care of Walji and his wife. Karson, witness 68, explains that his wife induced him to withdraw his assent. He also identifies Exs. 98 and 99. Ex. 97 is attacked by the expert witness 77 because of p. 107 being torn out and because of other entries near to it having different shade of ink. But in examination he gave up these points. It is obvious that the use of blotting paper or sand to dry up the ink must effect the shade: so must the material and density of the ink, matters the experts know nothing about. This expert attacked Ex. 98 on account of the shade of ink, but surrendered in examination. He appears to expect a uniformity in ink, paper, climate, drying, holding of pen and effort to write well, which is contrary to all experience. Gujarati is not his own language. On the whole, although Exs. 97, 98, and 99 do present rather a fresh appearances. I do not think I can hold with witness 77 that they have been made at the same time so late as 1884. The three witnesses appeared honest in demeanour; the transactions desbribed are not improbable, and they were not shaken in the examination. Whether or not the documents were written at the time, I do not doubt that the partitions occurred. Having set forth the evidence produced by plaintiff, I must state my conclusion which is that the opinions given and instances proved combined to shew that the customs of the Khojas as to partition of ancestral property are substantially identical with the ordinary Hindoo Law, as might have been expected seeing that in other matters this identity has already been affirmed by decisions of learned judges passed after inquiring into the facts. Nearly everything trustworthy in the evidence admits of explanation by ordinary Hindoo Law. By the partition of so-called "self-acquired" property in the families of small traders and cultivators was probably meant that of accretions by the joint family of the patrimony to which Unritnath Chowdry *vs.* Gouresnath Chowdry (13 M. I. A, 542) applies. (See too W and B 723.) The use by a coparcener of part of the joint funds for his own profit, the gift within moderate limits of a sum sufficient to start a son in business, the segregation of a share advanced for a like purpose, the provision at partition of maintenance, or a share for the father and mothers are matters familiar to students of the Hindoo Law. We shall have to inquire later how far the conduct of Habibbhai proposing to settling his property on his sons, contenting himself with a maintenance, and in afterwards awarding shares to two of them and taking releases from them, and thereafter describing them as separate and devoid of interest in his estate is explainable in the same way. The conclusion at which I have arrived after much consideration of the evidence and arguments is adverse to defendant's contention about custom in the present case. But I have the satisfaction of knowing that it follows a long current of Judicial decisions, and that it coincides with the views defendant solemnly expressed in the affidavits of 1870. The ordinary rule of Hindoo Law which he, a member of a leading family, then wished to be treated as the custom of the Khojas in Bombay, is now proved to be the rule followed also by those who have remained in Kutch and Kattywar. The well-known distinction of Hindoo Law between ancestral and self-acquired property in respect to power of of alienation is affirmed by a great number of the witnesses as accepted by the Khojas, while those who testify that no such distinction exist fail to prove instances indicating an unlimited power of disposal. In many of the partitions proved to have occurred in Kutch and Kattywar the father did not assent to the claim of the son until after some pressure had been applied. In others, the witnesses, who are candid enough, state that there was willingness on the part of the father to assent to the son's claim. But, as a rule, these witnesses say clearly that the son has a right to make the claim, and so say some of the Bombay witnesses. I am, therefore, of opinion on this evidence that the consent of the father, whether given reluctantly or willingly, is given under the impression that he consents not merely to exercise an option or to do what he merely ought to do, or what it may be convenient or courteous to do, but to what the son may enforce him to do. "Thus by frequent iteration and multiplication of the act a custom is constituted, and, being used for a time, obtains the force of law." (Case of Tanistry, Sir J. Davys's Rep. at p. 32, quoted in Mr. Justice West, Note to Mathura Naikin *vs.* Esu Naikin, I. L. R. 4 Bom, at p. 573.) The result of the foregoing consideration of the case is that I find on the questions of law and custom in favour of the plaintiff, the special customs contrary to the Mitakhara Law not being proved, but customs conformable to that law being shown to be followed by the Khojas.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUGHLI.

A TELEGRAM from Captain Sawyers, of the tug steamer Challenge, from Diamond Harbour, received on Saturday, at Calcutta, says:—"I have picked up 49 men out of the water in Bellary Channel and lower part of Calpee Roads, between the hours of 8 and 11 a. m., on the 12th. They report that the boat capsized at 4 a. m. that morning, there being 200 people on board at the time.

The *Indian Daily News* gives fuller particulars as under:—

We sent our representative on board the Challenge on her arrival in port, and we learn that when steaming up the river, and nearing the Bellary Channel about fifteen miles below Diamond Harbour, those on board saw a number of natives in the water. Mr. Cleaver, the chief officer of the Foam, light vessel, and Mr. Brookes, the chief officer of the Challenge, immediately went to the rescue in the steamer's boats, and assisted by a tow boat Manjee, whose boat was being towed astern, succeeded in saving 49 people. The men were scattered about over a radius of four miles, and three hours were occupied in rescuing them. It appears that some two hundred villagers embarked in a country boat at Kedgeree at dawn, on the 12th instant, and intended proceeding to Calpee for the purpose of cutting paddy. The *dandy* of the boat, who is among those saved, states that the boat touched on a sand bank, when the passengers rushed to one side, and the craft immediately capsized, precipitating all hands into the water. But of those taken on board the Challenge, nine were found clinging to the boat which was floating bottom uppermost, and seven were supporting themselves on a large plank. Nearly all of them were in a very exhausted condition, and in some instances their rescue was not unattended by danger, as they nearly swamped the ship's boats in their endeavours to scramble aboard The boat *dandy* main[illegible] that there were only 150 passengers in her when the acc[illegible] that whatever is the correct number, the inference she was considerably overloaded. In the opinion of the captain and officers of the Challenge, the boat which they saw was incapable of carrying anything like the number stated to have been on board. The rescued men were brought out to Calcutta, and arrangements have been made for sending them back to their native village."

POEM BY TOM HOOD.

THE following are extracts from a newly-discovered poem by Hood, published in the November number of *Murray's Magazine*:—

Summer is gone, on swallow's wings,
And Earth has buried all her flow'rs
That lov'd to bask in sunny hours;
No more the lark or linnet sings,
But Silence sits in faded bow'rs.
There's a gloom on Autumn's shadowy face,
And mistness on his pale eyes,
The Tempest blots his painted skies,
The Spoiler's in his dwelling-place;

. . . . . .

Yes! Summer's gone like pageant bright!
Its glorious days of golden light
Are gone, like mimic suns that quiver,
Then melt, and vanish in the river;

. . . . . .

But say, hath Winter then no charms?
Is there no joy, no gladness warms
His aged breast?—no happy wiles
To cheat the hoary one to smiles?

. . . . . .

But take him in and blaze the oak,
And warm the wine, and pour the ale;
His sides shall shake to many a joke,
His tongue shall thaw in many a tale,
His eyes grow bright, his heart be gay,
And all his palsy charm'd away.

. . . . . .

Oh! take him where the youngsters play,
And he shall grow as young as they,
Laugh, dance, and sing, and act the Boy.
They come! they come, each blue-eyed Sport,
The Twelfth-night King, and all his Court,
'Tis Mirth fresh crowned with misletoe!
Music with her merry fiddles,
Joy "on light fantastic toe,"
Wit with all his puns and riddles,
Singing and dancing as they go!
And Love—young Love among the rest
A welcome, nor unbidden Guest!

. . . . . .

Now Winter joins a graver set
Just met—perchance as we are met

. . . . . .

'Tis their's to ask if one may trace
The mind, the heart within the face?
Or whether Satire's venom'd sting
From Envy and ill-nature spring?
If people fill the planets bright?
And whence their life, and heat, and light?
Then leave the skies, to ask and show
The springs from whence ideas flow;
Or cut vile Prejudice in shreds,
To analyse the Hydra's heads;
And what is Taste? and does the Stage
Or Pulpit most to mend the age?
Or musing o'er the olden time,
Talk o'er its chivalry sublime,
Or turn to Chymistry's deep page;
Then last not least, they wisely ask
What Man himself—his moral Nature?
Or view their Country's laws, and task
The flaws in Civil Judicature.

. . . . . .

Thus, then, we meet, and if ye bring
Wit, Beauty, Sense, and everything
Ye took away, and Mirth and Health,
That have more honey-sweets than Wealth,
Welcome! thrice welcome!—whether come
From Paris Islington, or Rome,
Or even Como's far-fam'd lake—
A warm and heartfelt Welcome take!

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THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Captain F. R. Boardman, C.B., arrived in Bombay at 6 a.m., yesterday morning with relief troops for India, having left Portsmouth on the 19th ultimo. She called during her voyage at Suez on the 2nd inst. sailing from the latter place on the following day. She experienced rather strong adverse winds and heavy seas while passing between Gibraltar and Malta. Thence she made a fine passage out until within three days' sail from Bombay, when she had unfavourable winds and heavy thunder showers. On the whole however she hed a pleasant passage. The total number of troops arriving by her including a part battalion of the Chesire regiment from Chester, was sixty-five officers, 20 ladies, 11 children, 1215 rank and file, 28 women and 38 children belonging to companies drawn from home-battalions at Colchester, Woolwich, Dover and other places. The Serapis had the whole strength of 67 officers and about 1,200 men with their families embarked on boaad of her at Portsmouth. Of these about 800 troops including officers, and their families belonging to the first battalion of the 3rd Rifle Brigade left the ship at Suez to relieve the part battalion of ihe Cheshire regiment serving in Egypt. The latter regiment embarked on board the ship the same day and arrived in Bombay with the other half of the home battalion. The Serapis spoke the following vessels on her way:—The P. and O. s.s. Coromandel on the 4th, the Rome homeward and the Khedive outward on the 5th and the Malabar, homeward on the 6th instant. On the 14th instant while about 360 miles from Bombay, she spoke the Portuguese vessel Esperance coming to Bombay. which stopped her progress and asked to be assisted with a supply of water as she had run short; she was from Mozambique and was sixty-four days out at sea. The troopship left her after the asked for assistance had been granted. The names of officers, &c., who arrived in Bombay by the troopship yesterday are!—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Captain J H Reid, KOS, Borders.
Lieut F H Dormonichetti, Leicester Regt.
Lieut C E Radcliffe, 1st Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lt L R Arthur, 1st Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lieut J R Longley, E Surray Regt.
Lieut H de B de Lisle, Durham, L I.
2nd Lt P W Galloway, E Survey Regt.
Captains E Graham, and R P Grove, G S Haines, Cheshire Regt.
Lieuts W Hussey, Walsh and J Shawe-Taylor Cheshire Regt.
Major C Norman, Royal Welsh Fus.
Surg Major L B Ward.
Surgeon Major H Scott and Surgeons E Davis, R Holyoake Army Med Dept.
Major G R Price, R A.
Captains G M Bullock Devon Regt, W Hotham Royal Sussex and A H Mason, R E.
Lt F Bayley, R E,
Surgeon F J Crawford and Surgeon A J Jacob IMS.
Lieut W H Woolwright, Middlesex Regt.
Vet Surgeons A F Appleton, and E Taylor, AVD.
Lieuts A W C McFall, H L Richardson and H C F Scott, Yorkshire Regt.
P F Denyer, 8th Hussars.
G W P Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards.
H J MacLeod, S W Borderers.
C A Lock, R M Light Infy.
C A Heusley, Dublin Fus, and A F Majee Leinster Regt.
2nd Lieuts J H Vanderzie, Lienster Regt.
G C Knight, N Lancashire Regt.
H H Southey Manchester Regt.
L R Crawley 7th Hussars.
E W A Firth, Bedford Regt.
Lieut E T J Ridgway, Connaught Rangers.
2nd Lt V R Pigott, and G L C Clarke, Cheshire Regt.
Rev J Rouse, R C Chaplain.
Mrs Creek, wife of Lt Col E S Creek, Rl Welsh Fus.
Mrs Orde, wife of Bt Major Orde, Rifle Brigade.
Mrs Pogson, wife of Captain F G Pogson, E York Regt.
Mrs Williamson, wife of C V Williamson, Bengal Staff corps.
Mrs Lincoln, wife of Lieut S W Lincoln, Bombay Staff.
Mrs Duke, wife of Hon Lt C Duke Bombay Barrack Dept.
Mrs Young, wife of Late Qr Mr C W Young Surry Regt.
Miss Davies, sister of Capt O E Davies, Chishire Regt and Mies Wood, sister of Lt C Wood R A.
Master Saunders, son of Capt C Saunders.
Conductors T Chapman, and Scott.
Mrs Jones, wife of Sergt Major Jones, Border.

The following are the names of officers belonging to the Cheshire regiment.

FROM SUEZ.

Lieut-Col W B Butten.
Major R C Hare.
Captain F E C H Gordon Cumming.
Captain W F Curtéis.
Captain W K Richardson.
Captain K S Marshall.
Captain H E Napier.
Lieut H R Gholmondeley.
Lieut H B Powell.
[illegible] R Clifford.
Lieut [illegible]
Lieut D B Thomas.
Lieut R D Turton.
Lieut W L Stretton.
Lieut H Smyth.
Lieut H Sargeaunt.
Lieut C H D Lyon Campbell.
2nd Lieut W Martin-Leake, and Qr-Mr F Howard.
Capt and Pay-Mr L C White.
Sergt-Major A McDermott.
Band-Mr W Birkley, and School-Master M J Usher.

The Serapis leaves Bombay again on the 25th instant.

The whole battalion of the Cheshire Regiment of the full strength of 23 officers and 935 rank and file, sailed by the Indian Marine Steamers Canning and Tennasserim, last evening for Rangoon. The Canning, under the command of Captain Edwards, has the following military transports on board under the medical charge of Surgeon E. Davis, Bengal Medical Staff—15 officers, 14 ladies, 5 children,

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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HOP settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but BITTERS.
HOP the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS.
HOP stead of better; and the doctor who BITTERS.
HOP attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that BITTERS.
HOP I believed what he said was true, BITTERS.
HOP and she evidently showed signs of BITTERS.
HOP death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which BITTERS.
HOP acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
HOP two months since this happened, BITTERS.
HOP and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
HOP has recovered so much as to be able BITTERS.
HOP to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her BITTERS.
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HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
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HOP friend, or know some poor person BITTERS.
HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
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HOP act of your life.

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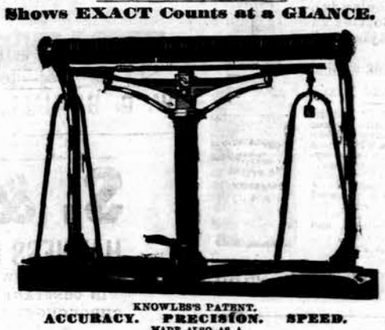

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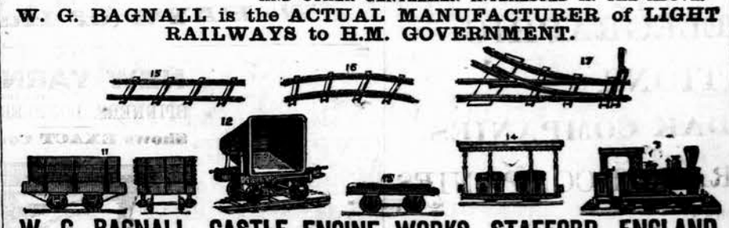

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